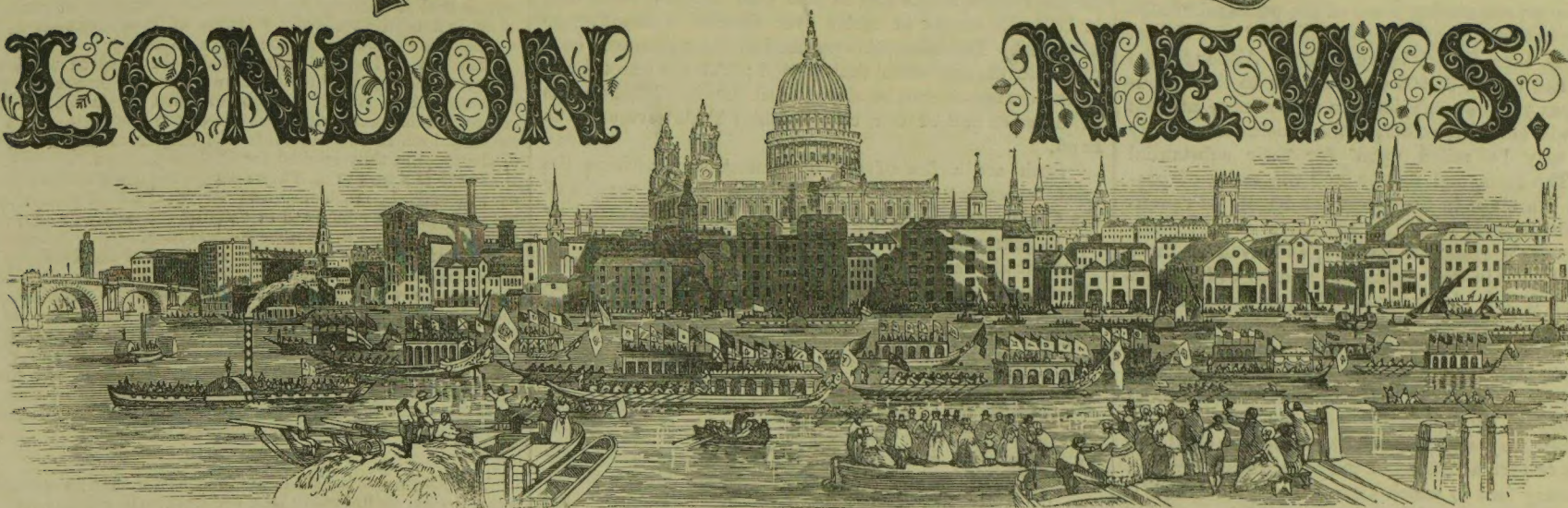


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS.

THE CENSUS.

A preliminary report, stating some of the principal results of the recent numbering of the population of the United Kingdom, has been issued by authority. Although the papers returned by the 32,606 enumerators to the Census Office have not yet been subjected to that minute analysis which they will hereafter undergo, the conclusions already arrived at may be relied upon for their substantial accuracy. The facts, and figures, and the series of prepared tables contained in the report can hardly be recommended to the general reader as attractive or entertaining, but they are certainly suggestive, and even to those who are unskilled in the statistical science will present some striking, if not wholly unexpected, revelations. Of course, it would be out of place in these columns to summarise the contents of the volume to which we refer. We shall note only two or three broad generalisations that have been arrived at by the Registrar-General and his staff, and shall perhaps glance here and there at any inference they may appear to sustain, but we shall not even profess to give a resumé of the authenticated report.

The primary fact to which attention may be called is the considerable increase of population which has accrued since the last Census. The total number of persons in the United Kingdom enumerated on April 3, 1871, was 31,817,108, of whom 15,549,271 were males, and 16,267,837 were females. Confining our further observations to England and Wales, we may state that in 1861 the whole population amounted to 20,066,224, and in 1871 to 22,704,108—showing an increase during the decennial period of 2,637,881, being 13.15 per cent on the entire interval, or 1.24 per cent annually. The fact is one suggestive of pleasant inferences. Continued growth is usually regarded as one indication, among others, of national wellbeing—an indication liable to be corrected, it is true, by other facts; but which, as a single element in the case, is commonly assumed to be favourable. It shows that we have not suffered from war, or famine, or pestilence; and that we have not been drained, to any appreciable extent, by excess of emigration.

The increase, it has been ascertained, is thus distributed:—Excluding London, there are ten great divisions into which England and Wales are divided, each of which has an area of about 5092 square miles, or (say) seventy-one miles to the side. The greatest number of people resident in any of these divisions is 3,382,590, contained in the north-western division; the smallest number is 1,218,257, comprised in the eastern division. The absolute increase of population has been greatest in the division constituted by the counties of Chester and Lancaster—amounting to not fewer than 447,050 souls—and it has been smallest in the division which includes Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, where it reaches only 44,035. Now, inasmuch as the excess of births over deaths in this division, during the decennial period, has been 218,844, it shows that there has been a large outflow of the population to parts beyond itself. Indeed, to avoid any prolix statement of details, it may be remarked that the population of England and Wales for the last ten years has shown a decided tendency towards a relative augmentation in urban over country districts. Townspeople are being multiplied faster than country people. Bearing in mind that between the years 1861 and 1871 some changes have been made in electoral areas, and making reasonable deductions on that ground, it is still a very significant fact that whereas in 1861 the dwellers within the boundaries of Parliamentary boroughs numbered 8,638,569, and in counties outside them 11,427,655, the population was in this respect thus distributed in 1871—in boroughs 10,655,930, in other parts 12,048,178—that is to say, the urban residents have increased by 2,017,361, and the country residents by 620,523 only. Of course, this is chiefly attributable to the expansive character of manufacturing and commercial pursuits.

It is not a little interesting to notice, in connection with this distribution of the people, the effect produced upon it by the system of railway accommodation. Over the entire country the great towns, and specially the metropolis, are attracting towards themselves an immensely augmented proportion of the general population; while at the same time such population is occupying a largely increased area over and above that required by the increase in its numbers. The railway lines may be looked upon as linking together most of the localities in which the increase of population is shown. They indicate both a flux and reflux—a movement towards towns for daily occupation, and a lesser but very decided movement out of towns for domestic residence. In the metropolis this phenomenon is strikingly exhibited. The City proper has not increased its bounds, but the country by which it is bordered is rapidly becoming densely populated. Those who sleep in the City have decreased in ten years from 112,063 to 74,732. Everywhere, however, the suburban population have rapidly increased. Altogether, this fact tends to allay apprehension as to the enormous growth of the metropolis. The sanitary conditions which it has rendered possible give us a tolerably trustworthy assurance that the extension of the population by no means implies a multiplication of the perils to which the public health is exposed.

We are told that the excess of women and girls over men and boys for the whole kingdom amounted to 718,566. This fact is in accordance with a general law; but it is curious that in newly-populated countries the disparity of

the sexes is quite as great, or even greater, the other way. In the United States and in our own colonies there was, in 1861, an excess of males over females amounting to 1,053,328. Doubtless, this proportion has undergone considerable change since that period; but the exact limits of the change cannot be stated until the completed Census of America and of our own colonies shall have come to hand.

Such are a few of the uppermost, and perhaps the most important, facts disclosed to us by that portion of the Census returns which has been already classified by the Registrar-General. The most laudable diligence and promptitude have characterised the labours of the Census Office in so speedily publishing these results. They constitute, however, but the outline of that statistical information the materials for which are now within reach. The outline will, at succeeding periods, be filled in with a variety of thoroughly authenticated facts, illustrating the occupations, the mode of life, and the interests of the different classes of our people. The work is one well worthy of the country. It is being achieved by fully competent hands, and, when accomplished, will constitute, we do not doubt, a noble quarry from which skilled statisticians may hereafter draw most important practical deductions bearing upon the laws which govern human life and its development in the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 13.

The manifestoes of the Comte de Chambord have invariably expressed the sentiments of a recluse, and shown how imperfectly the obsolete representative of Divine Right in revolutionised France comprehended the true workings of the spirit which from time to time has actuated his fellow-countrymen. Nevertheless, one scarcely expected from him so complete an act of self-annihilation as has been wrought by his recent proclamation respecting the white flag, the retention of which feudal emblem he evidently holds to be of more moment than the preservation of the most important principles. The sacrifice was certainly a superfluous one, for there was nothing deserving the name of a Legitimist party existing in France. Even among the old historic families the dogma of Divine Right was fast losing ground; whilst as regards the peasantry, spite of all the exertions of the priests, it has long since been found impossible to keep alive even the traditional loyalty of Brittany and La Vendée.

With respect to this flag, the Comte de Chambord ambiguously asserts that conditions have been put forward, evidently on the part of his own supporters, to which he cannot submit; and he declares that under no circumstances will he suffer the standard of Henry IV., Francis I., and Joan of Arc to be torn from his hands. "It is by that flag," he goes on to say, "that national unity was established; it is by it that your fathers, led by mine, have conquered that Alsace and that Lorraine whose fidelity will be the consolation of our misfortunes. It is that flag which conquered barbarism in that land of Africa which saw the earliest deeds of arms of the Princes of my house; it is that flag which will overcome the new barbarism by which the world is threatened. I will intrust this flag with confidence to the bravery of our army. The army well knows that the white flag has never followed any other path than that which leads to honour. I received it as a sacred deposit from the old King, my grandfather, who died in exile. It has always been inseparably associated in my mind with the remembrance of my distant country. It has waved over my cradle; it will overshadow my grave. In the glorious folds of this stainless flag I will bring you order and freedom. Frenchmen! Henry V. cannot forsake the white flag of Henry IV."

The publication of this manifesto may be said to have had the effect of dissolving the Legitimist party in the Chamber, consequent upon which it is believed the Orleanists will be largely strengthened, and the pure Republicans, even, gainers of numerous votes. The talked-of interview between the Comte de Chambord and the Princes of the House of Orleans is announced to have been postponed, *sine die*, no doubt; and one may conclude that the famous fusion, to bring about which such immense efforts have been made, is now definitely abandoned. Time may revive the chances of the Comte de Paris; but at present France, as shown in the recent supplemental elections, has unequivocally declared herself Republican—the votes of the army, even, having been given in every instance for candidates of this shade of opinion. Apropos of these elections, M. Gambetta has determined to sit either for the Var or the Bouches du Rhône, for both which departments he was chosen as well as for Paris, so as to secure the seat he leaves vacant for the capital to his friend M. Ranc, elected one of the original members of the Commune, but who, after a few days' experience of his associates, wisely declined the equivocal honour that had been conferred upon him.

A letter extracted from the Italian journals has been going the round of the Paris papers purporting to have been written by M. Thiers to the French Ambassador at Rome, and having for object the dissuading of the Pope from seeking a refuge in France, on the plea that, although he would meet there with the utmost consideration, his presence might create serious difficulties, besides bringing about deplorable results in the Italian peninsula. During a period of several days the document excited so much comment that M. Jules Favre eventually felt called upon formally to deny its genuineness from his place in the Chamber.

By this time the final instalment of the first 500,000,000*fr.* of war indemnity will have been paid by the French to their conquerors; and it is believed that the evacuation of the departments of the Seine Inférieure, the Eure, and the Somme by the German troops will consequently at once commence. General Manteuffel has been breakfasting with M. Thiers, and discussing with him in a friendly spirit the question of the occupation; and it is thought that, now the one instalment is completely cleared off, the Germans will show themselves more considerate than heretofore towards the inhabitants of the departments still continued to be held by them by way of material guarantee.

The Assembly has imposed all the new and heavy taxes demanded by the Government, and has re-established the caution money, ranging from 6000*fr.* to 12,000*fr.*, demanded from newspaper proprietors, which they had been relieved from by the Government of National Defence. Count Jaubert suggested the imposition of a tax upon foreigners entering and residing in France, and advocated its adoption mainly on the pretence that Paris had latterly been thronged

with English visitors, who had come to gaze on its ruins and its misery as a sort of spectacle. M. Jules Favre happily rejoined that if trains of excursionists had arrived in the capital they had been preceded by trains of provisions—a remark which was applauded by the entire Assembly.

The city of Paris is about to raise six hundred millions of francs to restore the damage done under the Commune. The amount will be readily enough obtained in France, since the recent official announcement that the subscribers to the national loan of two milliards will only have only 45 per cent of the amount they applied for allotted to them.

There is a talk of M. Thiers occupying the Palais de l'Elysée as his official residence, and of Marshal M'Mahon being appointed to the command-in-chief of the entire French army, which is now said to number 300,000 men.

One of the most sanguinary members of the defunct Commune has been captured during the past week, namely—Ferré, who was known to have continually urged the shooting of the hostages, and is believed to have been the prime instigator of the burning of Paris. The Committee of Inquiry, sitting at Versailles, is understood to have ordered the release of 16,000, or one half of the prisoners recently confined there; the remaining half, with the exception of a couple of thousand recognised criminals, who are to be sent at once to the galleys, will be tried before the courts-martial in batches.

GERMANY.

The Emperor's health is so much better that he was able to leave Berlin, on Saturday last, for Ems. On his way he called at Frankfurt and Wiesbaden, and reviewed the troops there.

The order of the Black Eagle has been conferred upon Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in London. The Crown Prince brought the order with him to England.

The Saxon troops engaged in the war made their triumphal entry into Dresden on Tuesday morning. The King appeared at the head of the troops. His Majesty ordered the Generals of Division to make known to the men that the Emperor of Germany had promoted the Crown Prince of Saxony to the rank of Field Marshal, and the King, thereupon, at once handed to the Prince a Field Marshal's staff. There was immense cheering from the soldiers and the vast concourse of people who had assembled. The march past was witnessed by the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Charles Theodore of Bavaria, and the Duke of Genoa, who accompanied the King.

The Diet of Darmstadt has adopted the military convention with Prussia by six votes against one.

SPAIN.

A proposal for a vote of censure on the Government has been rejected in the Cortes by 119 votes to 61. In Tuesday's sitting the report of the Committee on the tobacco monopoly was presented. A Royal decree, accepting the resignation of Senor Moret as Minister of Finance and appointing Senor Sagasta as Minister of Finance ad interim, was read.

PORTUGAL.

The King, Queen, and Court have left Lisbon for the Palace of Cintra. Viscount Chancelleiros, Minister of Public Works, has left the Cabinet. The elections, which took place on Monday, have resulted in a large majority for Ministerial candidates.

BELGIUM.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, according to the draught proposed by the Government, was passed on Wednesday, in the Chamber of Representatives, by 53 votes against 19, ten members abstaining from voting.

HOLLAND.

Yesterday week the Second Chamber ratified, by 34 votes against 30, the treaty concluded with England relative to the cession of the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea, and rejected, by 36 votes against 28, the treaty concerning the execution of the one entered into in 1858 with the Sultan of Siak. On Saturday the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that, in consequence of the rejection of the Siak treaty, the consideration of the treaty with Great Britain concerning immigration into the Dutch possessions is provisionally postponed.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Delegation approved on Wednesday, without debate, the increased estimates required for raising the Austrian Legation at Berlin to the rank of an Embassy. The Delegation then began the debate upon the Estimates of the Ministry of War. The War Minister stated that he had effected all possible savings; the equipment of 800,000 men required by the new army law necessitated an increasing expenditure. He announced that at the present time he was in a position to place 650,000 men on a war footing. Count Beust also made a speech, in which he said that the armament of a State is necessary in order to repel any injustice by means of one's own military power. The present quiet time was precisely the right moment for carrying out army organisation, because that course now was not liable to cause mistrust. Count Beust added:—"Both the army and the people are convinced that war is a misfortune, but in the army there exists a feeling that Austro-Hungary, if forced into war, must not make another unsuccessful campaign." During the debate on the clauses of the military estimates the Minister for War urged the necessity of creating a thirteenth regiment of artillery. After a long discussion, the proposal to form this new regiment was rejected by 26 votes against 25; but the Government demand of \$9,991*fr.* for the formation of a regimental cadre attached to the 13th Battery was agreed to by 28 votes against 26.

SWEDEN.

A Stockholm telegram states that, in consequence of Russian protests, Sweden has abandoned the intention of taking possession of Spitzbergen.

AMERICA.

President Grant has formally proclaimed the ratification of the Washington Treaty.

An Orange procession, under the protection of the police and military, paraded at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, but was several times assailed by the Roman Catholics. The military fired upon the rioters, and it is reported that sixty were killed and over 150 wounded. Six policemen and ten soldiers were killed.

AUSTRALIA.

It is reported from Melbourne that the M'Culloch Ministry has been defeated on the Property Tax Bill.

The Melbourne *Argus* of May 20 says that Professor Halford has been presented with a testimonial, consisting of a handsomely-bound book and a purse of 120 sovereigns, as a recognition of the merits of his method of treating cases of snake-bite by the injection of ammonia. The presentation was made by Mr. J. Wilberforce Stephen, M.L.A., at Scott's Hotel, in the presence of a considerable number of medical and lay gentlemen. In making his acknowledgments, Professor Halford gave an interesting explanation of the circumstances which had led to his discovery.

The Melbourne papers announce the death of Sir James Frederick Palmer, formerly Speaker and President of the Federal Legislative Council of Victoria. He was born at Torrington, Devonshire, of which parish his father was Vicar.

An approximate return showing the results of the Census of the population which was taken, as in England, on April 2, has been furnished to Parliament by the Registrar-General. The *Melbourne Argus* states that, according to the present figures, the population of Victoria on April 2, 1871, numbered 729,868, of whom 400,700 were males and 379,168 females. When the last Census was taken—viz., in 1861—the population of the colony was only 540,222. The population of Melbourne and its suburbs now numbers nearly 200,000—the figures given in the return being 193,696. The population of Ballarat is 74,200; of Sandhurst, 36,688; and of Geelong, 22,618.

The death of M. Charles Texier, member of the French Academy of Inscription and Belles-Lettres, is announced.

The Professors of the Munich University have resolved to elect Dr. Döllinger Rector Magnificus for the coming year.

The cable destined to connect Guadeloupe, Dominique, and Martinique has been submerged with success.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Charles Gurdon Kemball, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Prince Bismarck has forwarded a present of 1000 thalers to M. Wilhelm, composer of the "Watch on the Rhine," and expresses the hope to make the gift annual from the Government funds.

On Jan. 1, 1872, the United States will have 50,000 miles of railroad in active operation, and thenceforth will be increasing them at the rate of 5000 miles yearly.

The Budget of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man shows the island to be in a prosperous condition. From the return of the revenue and expenditure for the year ending March 31, just issued, it appears that the total amount received from Customs' duties was £43,725.

Colonel Charles C. Chesney has been sent by the Government on a special mission to the Continent, with instructions to draw up a report on the late war. In order to be free for the discharge of this duty, which must occupy some months, Colonel Chesney declined the post of Military Attaché to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg.

The Italian Post Office has given notice to the Postmaster-General that the laws of Italy forbid the transmission by the post within that country of letters or packets containing money, jewellery, or other articles of value, and that henceforward any letters containing such articles which may be sent in the mails to Italy will be returned to this country.

The *London Gazette* announces that the Queen has conferred on Theodore Walrand, secretary of the Civil Service Commission; Frederick Gornburn, Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Customs; and Edward Baldwin Malet, now attached to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, the honour of being Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The mail from the Cape of Good Hope brings intelligence of fearful shipwrecks. The information is rather vague, but it is stated that a London and a French steamer had been wrecked off the coast and 150 bodies washed ashore. The diamond-fields are still yielding satisfactorily, and valuable gold-fields have been discovered.

The offerings to the Pope from Germany, it is said, filled thirty-seven cases; and consisted of vestments, chalices, and altar furniture. They arrived, after having been detained on the Italian frontier for nearly two weeks, in consequence of the German deputation declining to pay the duty demanded by the custom-house authorities. The Prussian Minister in Florence, however, took the matter up, and the Government at last allowed the cases to pass in free.

Earl Granville, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been informed by her Majesty's Minister at Brussels that many British travellers have recently been delayed in endeavouring to enter Belgium via France in consequence of informality in their passports. It is, therefore, again notified that persons proposing to cross the French frontier into Belgium must be provided with passports, which must bear a Belgian visà.

THUNDERSTORMS.

A terrible storm burst over the western wold slopes of the East Riding on Sunday evening. For about three hours thunder, lightning, hail, and rain continued. When the storm ceased the eastern end of the town of Norton was covered with large hailstones, while at the opposite end, within a mile, all was quite dry. The fury of the storm seems to have centered on the wold brow behind the village of Scagglethorpe, where the water came down in torrents, washing up crops and deluging the place. The thunder and lightning were together and continuous. Hailstones were as large as walnuts. At Broughton a magnificent oak-tree was struck to pieces, and sheep were killed on the wold.

The Manchester and Liverpool papers report fearful thunderstorms on Monday. Great alarm was experienced by the inhabitants of Chester-road, Tuebrook, a suburb of Liverpool, during the storm on Monday night. A vivid flash of lightning, accompanied by a loud report of thunder, as if a battery of Armstrong guns had been discharged, shook the houses to their foundations. Eye-witnesses of the electric fluid which struck the house No. 12, smashing the chimney-pots and knocking two holes in the back part of the roof, and raising it bodily, describe it as a ball of fire, which, so soon as it had struck the chimney, spread itself in zigzag flames of fire. It seems to have followed the course of the chimney to the sitting-room, and thence made its escape by the entrance to the yard, the door fortunately being open. A curious freak may be mentioned with reference to the lightning, which travelled across the street to a house immediately opposite, wrenching off the hammer of the front-door knocker, but doing no further damage. Fragments of bricks and chimney-pots were hurled a distance of nearly forty yards from the house struck.

An extraordinary incident resulting from the late storms on the Wolds is reported from Goodmanham. A gentleman named Foster, said to be from the vicinity of Birmingham, who is on a visit, had his horse struck dead under him. The lightning also passed through Mr. Foster's hat, but he escaped with only a slight affection in one hand.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Forfarshire on Tuesday. A house of two stories was set on fire by lightning at Kirriemuir, and almost totally consumed.

The Roman Catholic Church of Sheverne, within five miles of Waterford, was struck by lightning in the thunderstorm on Sunday. A large hole was made in the roof, and the side altar damaged. No one was injured.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor has invited her Majesty's Ministers to a banquet at the Mansion House on Saturday, the 29th inst.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have forwarded a donation of £40 towards the funds of the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital.

The members of the Navy Club gave their annual entertainment to the First Lord of the Admiralty on Saturday last, at their usual place of meeting—Willis's Rooms.

The last meeting of the Catch Club this season was held on the 7th inst., at Willis's Rooms, on which occasion the Earl of Sandwich presided.

A numerously-attended meeting of Conservative Peers was held on Monday afternoon, at which the course to be adopted by the House of Lords with reference to the Army Bill was discussed at some length. It was resolved to oppose the bill.

Lord Dufferin presided, on Monday, at the anniversary festival in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, held at the Freemasons' Tavern. He was supported by about a hundred gentlemen, and the subscriptions amounted to £720.

Mr. Robert Taylor, a member of the Court of Common Council, has been appointed Deputy of the Ward of Bridge Within, in succession to Mr. Charles Wetham, the newly-elected Alderman.

The general competition of the German Gymnastic Society was held in the Tufnell Park cricket-ground, last Saturday. S. C. Maguire took the first general competition prize, R. Clement the second, and E. Pontifex the third.

The summer term of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has commenced. The subjects in which the classes are continued comprise the whole of the art-division of the college, and those in English, French, Latin, and German, grammar and literature, arithmetic and algebra.

The annual dinner of the Statistical Society was held last Saturday evening—Dr. Farr, the president, in the chair. The toast of the House of Lords was acknowledged by Lord Houghton, and that of the House of Commons by Mr. Chadwick, M.P.

Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., presided, on Tuesday, over a meeting of City merchants at the London Tavern, at which a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to confer with the shipowners and with the underwriters at Lloyd's, with the view of placing the regulations relative to bills of lading on a more equitable basis.

In reply to a deputation from the Reformatory and Refuge Union, on Tuesday, Mr. Bruce stated that the Government intended to adhere to their resolution for reducing the Treasury allowance for children sent to certified industrial schools. At the same time they would carefully watch its effect, and if it worked injuriously the subject should be reconsidered.

A bazaar was held, yesterday week, at the Albert Hall, in aid of the funds of the Royal Alfred Institution. A large number of stalls were held by ladies of the highest social position, and contributed to by amateur artisans of every class. One special feature was the scene of Moses taken from the rushes by Pharaoh's daughter, needlework in 150 shades, executed by a sailor.

At the half-yearly Court of the Royal Humane Society, held on Wednesday, silver medallions of the society were presented to John Harrison and Samuel B. Bailey; Henry McGrain, sub-constable, Belfast; William Gibbons, stoker of her Majesty's ship *Minotaur*; Amos Lowry, second officer of the *Dauntless*; and to Hookum Ally, a mounted constable of the Saugor police.

At the London School Board, on Wednesday, the report upon the scheme of education to be carried out hereafter in schools under the control of the board was discussed. Mr. Smithies moved "That there be added to the discretionary subjects drawing, shorthand, navigation, telegraphy, mechanics, and other branches of useful knowledge." The motion was, after some discussion, withdrawn.

The performances of the distinguished association of amateur comedians, known as the "Erratics," are always so successful that it was not surprising to find every stall in St. George's Hall occupied last Monday evening, when they appeared in sustenance of the funds of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery. The entertainment provided for the occasion consisted of a capital performance of Mr. Andrew Halliday's comedy, in two acts, entitled "The Loving Cup," and Dance's comic drama of "A Wonderful Woman." The band of the regiment, under the direction of Mr. Cubit, the able band-master, performed a selection of music between the acts.

A cat show has been held this week at the Crystal Palace. There were nearly 150 cages, containing selected examples of fine and curious animals. There was one live wild cat of Scotland (*Felis catus*), exhibited by the Duke of Sutherland, and two stuffed specimens of the same variety were sent by Mr. F. Buckland. The Hon. Mrs. Grey contributed an imported Persian cat of rare pedigree; besides which there were many Persian cats of several colours, Angora, Aleppo, and other foreign sorts, including one of great rarity from Siam. Lady Lubbock sent a beautiful long-haired creature in this class. There were several of the tailless Manx cat, and many displaying curiosities of natural development and colour, some weighing as many as 18 lb. and 20 lb., and one tortoiseshell tom.

The last flower show of the season at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, was held on Wednesday and Thursday. Departing somewhat from the ordinary type, the special features were the floral table decorations and groups of plants and flowers, arranged in fancy baskets, both standing and suspended from the roof of the marquee; window-boxes, fern-cases, and bouquets for all purposes, from christenings to weddings and decoration of churches.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in July was 121,751, of whom 32,507 were indoor paupers and 89,244 recipients of outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1870, 1869, and 1868, these numbers show a decrease of 6005, 3417, and 4270 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved last Saturday was 1033, of whom 619 were men, 287 women, and 97 children under sixteen.

The following prizes have been awarded to pictures being exhibited at the Crystal Palace:—A prize of £35 to Mr. J. Haylar for No. 120, "The Plagues of the Garden;" a prize of £30 to Mr. E. Gill for No. 93, "Storm and Shipwreck." To foreign artists the following five *medailles d'honneur* have been awarded:—No. 548, "Episode of the Spanish Fury at Antwerp, 1576," by J. B. Wittkamp, of Antwerp; No. 539, "After Work comes Play," by Louis Delbeke, of Brussels; No. 552, "The Carpenter's Family," by Joseph Pauvels, of Ghent; No. 582, "Hunting Morning," by Jules Raeymaekers, of Ter-vueren; No. 684, "Quai de Valmy, Paris," by Charles Frère.

The annual show of window-plants and exhibition of industrial work in connection with the poor of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, was held, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Amwell-street School-Rooms, Pentonville, under the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland and a committee of ladies. There were 190 exhibitors of geraniums, fuchsias, and hardy plants in pots, and 50 exhibitors of industrial work, comprising crochet, worsted, needlework, &c. Mr. Dale, gardener of the Middle Temple, acted as judge in awarding the prizes for plants. In the absence of the Duchess of Sutherland, who was to have distributed the prizes, that duty was undertaken by Countess Spencer, assisted by Lady Charlotte Bruce. The Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, Vicar of St. Philip's, spoke of the humanising tendencies of these exhibitions amongst the poor.

The annual business meeting of members of the Social Science Association was held yesterday week—Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., in the chair. A report from the council of the business transacted during the year was read, to which was appended the financial statement. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., was elected president of the association for the ensuing year; Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., president of the education department; Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., president of the health department; and Mr. William Newmarch, F.R.S., president of the economy and trade department. Vice-presidents and other officers, and the standing committees, were also elected. The annual congress will take place at Leeds on Oct. 4.

A shocking and mysterious affair has been discovered at 2, Carleton-cottages, Stratford. The body of Mr. Feast, or Preston, a clerk at the Bishopsgate-street railway station, was discovered in his house in a state of decomposition, death having taken place a week before. His wife was found suffering from delirium tremens, unable to answer a question, while their two children were in a most neglected condition. The tragedy is rendered more difficult of explanation by the death of the widow. A fortnight ago the brother of the deceased handed him £140, to which he was entitled as his share of a legacy to the family; and the unfortunate man and his wife appear to have at once entered upon a career of absolute drunkenness. An inquest on the bodies has been held. The verdict was that the man died from the effects of a blow, but whether it was accidental or not there was no evidence; and that the woman died from the effects of excessive drinking. The details of the case are shocking.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aitkens, A., to be Vicar of Stotsley, Bedfordshire.
Aldham, V. H.; Curate of St. John in Bedwardine, Worcester.
Palcock, W.; Vicar of Brookland, Kent.
Bell, Henry Edward; Vicar of Chilton, Northumberland.
Benest, J. W.; Vicar of Little Cressingham, Norfolk.
Bennett, J.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bedford.
Berriman, Richard; Rector of Aberporth, Cardiganshire.
Body, J. A.; Rector of Elwick Hall, Northumberland.
Carwithen, T. C.; Domestic Chaplain to Earl Fortescue.
Cave Brown-Cave, Edward Farsyde; Rector of Bretherton.
Clark, S.; Vicar of Bredwardine; Rector of Eaton Bishop.
Compton, Spencer James; Vicar of Handford, Staffordshire.
Connell, J.; Rector of Monk's Eleigh, Suffolk.
Daniell, J. J.; Assistant Curate of Warmminster.
Davies, J. D.; Chaplain to the Earl of Milltown.
Dewe, G. D.; Vicar of New Buckenham, Norfolk.
Duncan, James Irwin; Vicar of Natland, near Kendal.
Du Pré, Michael Thomas; Vicar of Horsey, Norfolk.
Ebsworth, J. W.; Vicar of Molash, Kent.
Fornby, H. E.; Rector of Latchingdon; Rural Dean of Dengie, Essex.
Friel, T. H.; Curate of Oldbury, Worcestershire.
Gathercole, E. C.; Curate of Laindon-cum-Basilton, Essex.
Godfrey, Wm.; Vicar of Studley; Curate of Morton Bagot, Warwickshire.
Hamilton, J. H.; Vicar of Prant, Tunbridge Wells.
Hanson, Edward Kingston; Vicar of Chepstow, Monmouthshire.
Hartshorne, J. A.; Rector of Bledington, Gloucestershire.
Hayman, William E.; Curate (sole charge) of Tudeley-with-Capel, Tonbridge.
Heaps, G. W.; Curate of Grimley-cum-Hallow, Worcestershire.
Hill, R.; Vicar of Frant-Tunbridge-wells; Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square.
Hughes, W.; Vicar of Ebbw Vale; Surrogate in the diocese of Llandaff.
Jacob, Edgar, Curate of Witney; Curate in Charge of St. James's, Bermonsey.
Ladbroke, John Arthur; Chaplain of the Cheshire County Lunatic Asylum.
Lea, A. H.; Rector of Lighthorne, Warwickshire.
Longland, G. Leopold; Vicar of Hadlow Down, Sussex.
Manning, Dr. F. J.; Vicar of St. John's, Harlow.
Maples, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Great Grimsby.
Marsden, J. W.; Curate of Langley, Worcestershire.
Marson, C.; Vicar of Christ Church, Birmingham; Vicar of Clevedon, Somerset.
Massey, John Cooke; Rector of South Normanton, Derbyshire.
Mayo, H. H.; Chaplain at Falmouth for the Society Missions to Seamen.
Monkhouse, Henry Clarke; Rector of East Barkwith, Lincolnshire.
Newham, J.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Surrey.
Pearce, T.; Vicar of Morden, Dorset; Rector of Charborough.
Rogers, Reginald Bassett; Rector of Preston, Rutland.
Roper, Thomas; Vicar of North Harborne, Staffordshire.
Sapte, J. H.; Rector of Cranleigh; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Stubbs, Charles William; Vicar of Granborough, Bucks.
Torkington, C.; Rector of Almer, Dorsetshire.
Twells, H.; Rector of Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire.
Vines, T. H.; Minor Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.
Walker, Bryan; Rector of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire.
Walpole, T.; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Williams, John; Vicar of Trullwng, Brecknockshire.
Wynn, James; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Cononley.

Christ Church, in Gore-road, Victoria Park, was consecrated, yesterday week, by the Bishop of London.

Bishop Jenner has finally resigned the Bishopric of Dunedin, New Zealand, and will be succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Jarratt Nevill, M.A., Rector of Skelton, near Newcastle.

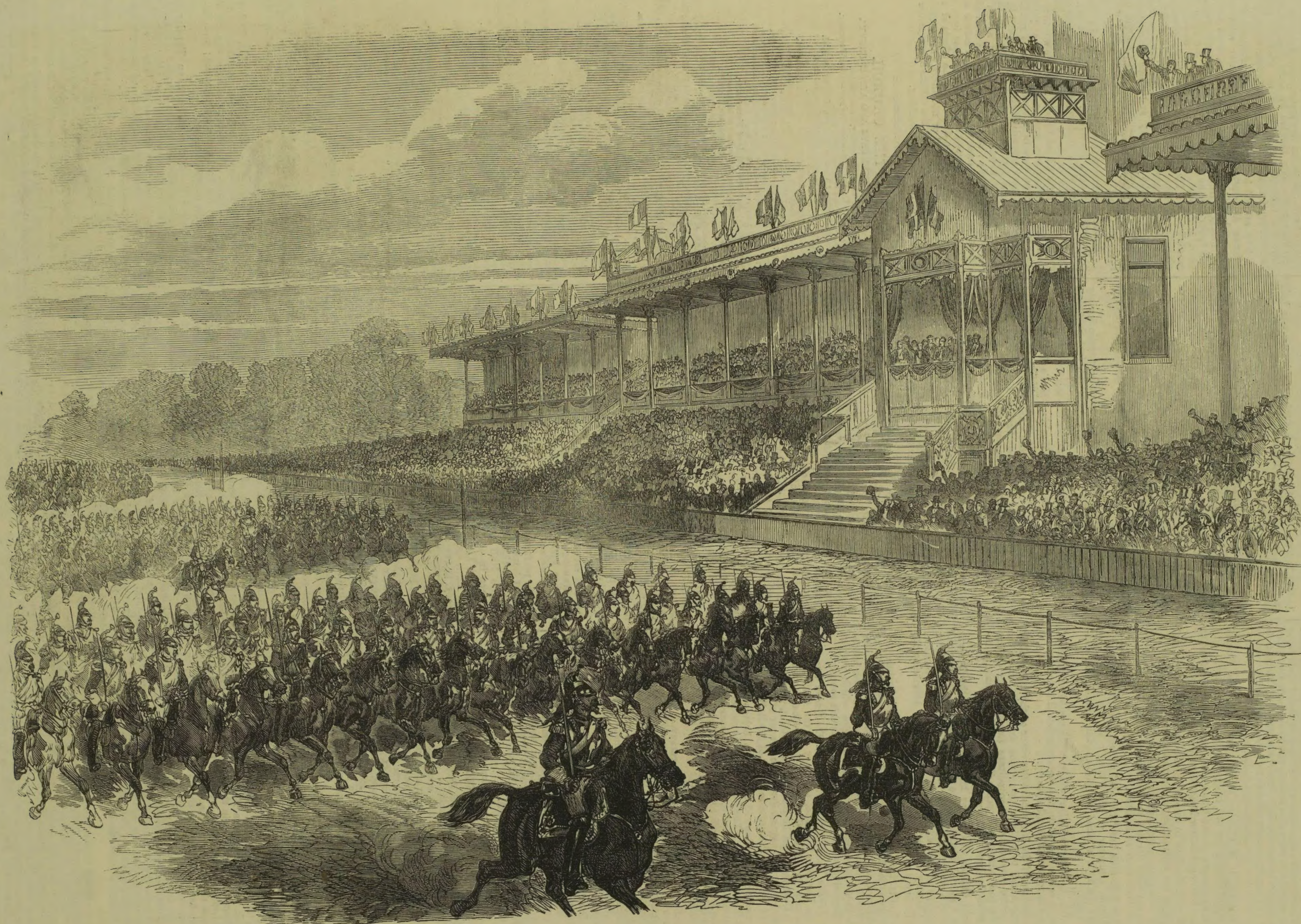
On Thursday week the new chapel (the foundation-stone of which was laid by J. Hague Cook, Esq., Aug. 5, 1870) for the use of the inmates of the Coatham Convalescent Home was opened with special services.

Mr. H. W. Peck, M.P., offers prizes of £400, £200, and £100 respectively for treatises in favour of maintaining the union of Church and State. The Marquis of Salisbury, Dr. Vaughan, and Dr. Hessey are to be the adjudicators; and Mr. Murray will publish the accepted essays.

In opening a diocesan conference, on Tuesday morning, the Bishop of Ely alluded to the Purchas judgment, recommending the clergy to obey the law as, after long and patient investigation, it has been interpreted. Those who had been defeated should submit with dignity, and he hoped the victors would display moderation and humility.

The new church at Lilley, Herts, was consecrated on St. Peter's Day, by Bishop Piers Claughton, acting for his brother the Bishop of Rochester, who was too unwell to attend. The old building was in so deplorable a condition that the new Rector, the Rev. A. C. Haviland, immediately after his appointment, set on foot a movement for its reconstruction.

The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to Canon Gregory and Liddon in reference to their avowed determination not to obey the decision of the Judicial Committee as to the position of the celebrant at the holy communion. Dr. Jackson expresses great sorrow and disappointment at the course which those eminent members of the Chapter have adopted; but he warns them that, if they continue a practice declared illegal, and he should be called upon to take cognizance of the offence, he will use the powers conferred upon him by the Church Discipline Act.



REVIEW OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT LONGCHAMPS, BOIS DE BOULOGNE.



THE WAVERLEY BALL AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

BIRTHS.

On April 28, at Modder Fontein, Namagualand, the wife of Matthew Woodfield, Esq., of a daughter.

On May 19, at Galle, Ceylon, the wife of Captain Donald D. Graham, of a son.

On May 22, in the city of Mexico, the wife of William Barron, Esq., late Captain 96th Regiment, of a son.

On the 8th ult., at Malabar Hill, Bombay, East Indies, Mrs. D. S. Kemp, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at Brooklyn, New York, by the Rev. S. H. Camp, George, youngest son of James Legg, of Pavilion-buildings, Brighton, to Clara, only daughter of David Strauss, Esq., of Brooklyn.

On May 10, at St. Stephen's Church, Octacumund, by the Rev. H. Pigot James, Chaplain, Charles Aymer Lillard, Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Henrietta Alice, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Howard Dowker, of the Madras Army.

On the 11th inst., at All Saints' Church, Eanimore-place, London, by the Rev. C. R. Schofield, Vicar of Great Ouseburn, Yorkshire, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Masters, Vicar of Lower Peeding, Sussex, the Rev. John Brainard Morgan, M.A., of New York, to Juliet Pierpont Morgan, daughter of J. S. Morgan, Esq., 18, Princes-gate.

DEATHS.

On April 23, at Burwood-hill, near Melbourne, Sir James Frederick Palmer, late President of the Legislative Council of Victoria, aged 67.

On the 13th ult., at the Braganza Hotel, Lisbon, Samuel Meston, Esq., son of the late Charles Meston, Esq., C.E., London.

On May 29, at Mexico, Eustace Cecil Barron, infant child of William Barron, Esq., aged 7 days.

On the 11th inst., at Upton Lodge, Brixham, Devon, Captain Frank Cutler R.N., after a short illness. Aged 82 years. His end was peace.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

SUNDAY, July 16.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Wm. Calvert, M.A., Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.
Westminster Abbey: 10 a.m., the Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A.
Chapel Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, M.A., Canon of Windsor. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Wm. West Jones, B.D., Vicar of Summertown. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain to the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, 17.—New moon, 5.27 p.m.
Astronomical Society (at the Society of Arts), 8 p.m.
TUESDAY, 18.—Royal United Service Institution: Meeting of the subscribers to the Captain Memorial Fund, 3 p.m., the Right Hon. J. G. Goschen in the chair.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz born, 1822.
Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 8 p.m.
Christ's Hospital: Speech day.
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Conference on Colonial Questions at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Address by Mr. J. A. Froude.
Society of Arts fifth grand concert at the Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, 20.—London Orphan Asylum: the new building at Watford inaugurated by Princess Mary of Cambridge and Teck, 1 p.m.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. T. Wood on the discovery of the temple of Diana at Ephesus).
FRIDAY, 21.—Conference on Colonial Questions at the Westminster Palace Hotel.
SATURDAY, 22.—Royal Academy of Music: public concert, 2 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society; meeting, 8.45 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Royal Academy Exhibition closes.
Society of Painters in Water Colours Exhibition closes.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 1 33	1 54	2 12	2 30	2 49	3 8	3 25
3 42	3 59	4 17	4 34	4 51	5 8	5 25

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General.			
June 28	29.725	58.8	49.6	73	7	51.5	68.9	WNW. WSW.	251	0.000	0.000
29	29.809	60.0	48.3	67	8	52.5	68.9	S. W.	256	.040	.040
30	29.799	58.3	48.5	72	6	54.1	71.5	WSW. SW.	227	.005	.005
1 July	29.908	59.0	47.0	66	4	57.5	70.3	S. SW.	243	.067	.067
2	29.624	58.1	47.0	88	8	50.5	63.4	..	298	.455	.455
3	29.624	58.1	54.4	88	8	55.2	66.5	SW. WSW.	267	.363	.363
4	29.710	58.5	52.2	81	7	53.8	66.3	S. SW. WSW.	370	.056	.056
5	29.970	58.5	48.9	72	6	51.5	69.3	SW. WSW.	306	.007	.007
6	30.187	59.4	49.3	71	8	51.1	67.7	SW.	294	.001	.001
7	29.980	64.9	50.7	62	4	57.0	74.9	S.	296	.000	.000
8	29.885	61.7	49.4	66	4	58.0	69.6	SW. WSW.	399	.000	.000
9	29.865	60.1	49.7	70	8	50.1	72.3	S. SSW.	201	.000	.000
10	29.865	60.1	49.7	70	8	50.1	72.3	S. SSW.	263	.885	.885
11	29.708	54.1	50.9	90	10	51.9	62.2	N. NW. W.	239	.210	.210

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

JUNE 28 TO JULY 4.										
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.672	29.841	29.731	29.923	29.743	29.548	29.704			
Temperature of Air	62.10	65.00	61.20	62.90	61.70	61.60	58.40			
Temperature of Evaporation	56.70	57.80	58.00	56.30	56.30	56.60	56.60			
Direction of Wind	W.	S.	WSW	SSW.	E.	WSW	SSW.			
JULY 5 TO JULY 11.										
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.925	30.202	30.068	29.878	29.971	29.954	29.606			
Temperature of Air	61.40	62.40	60.50	63.90	64.90	63.60	51.20			
Temperature of Evaporation	55.90	56.30	56.90	55.10	57.30	57.00	53.70			
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	S.	WSW	SSW.	SW.	N.			

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS

Copies which are to be sent abroad, printed on Thin Paper for the purpose (the charge for copies of the ordinary issue being double), must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:

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Brazil ..	1d.	Italy ..	2d.
Calcutta ..	1d.	Mexico ..	2d.
Canada ..	1d.	New Zealand ..	2d.
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China, via Brindisi ..	4d.	Sweden, via Denmark ..	4d.
Constantinople, via Marseilles ..	2d.	Switzerland ..	2d.
Denmark ..	3d.	United States ..	2d.
Egypt, via Southampton (Belgium) ..	1d.	West Indies ..	1d.
France ..	1d.		

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN will appear Every Evening until Aug. 12 in Two Pieces—in the new Comedy-Drama, AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Shilling. Also in a new wild absurdity, NOT IF I KNOW IT! A Last Morning Performance of A ROUGH DIAMOND, NOT IF I KNOW IT, and UNCLE'S WILL will take place to-day, Saturday, July 15. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Six Nights of the Season. Great Success. At Half-past Seven, MILKY WHITE, Mr. H. T. Craven in his celebrated role. At Nine, POLL AND PARTNER JOE—Lionel Brough, a powerful Comedy, and Mrs. John Wood, who will sing her famous songs, "His heart was true to Poll" and "My love, he is a sailor boy." At Half-past Ten, RIVAL ROMEO'S. Box-office, Eleven to Six.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—Immense success of the Fairy Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA, produced on a scale of magnificence never hitherto witnessed, and in which upwards of Sixty Children take part. The Minuet and other dances by Mr. Cornick, of Drury Lane Theatre. All the great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30, at which LULU will appear.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.
The 194th Appearance of LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. Continued excitement; unprecedented success.

LULU will SPRING, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, for the 194th time TO-NIGHT.

LULU will Accomplish the Never-Before-Attempted Feat of Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, for the 194th time TO-NIGHT.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The largest and most magnificent Theatre in the world. Every Evening at 8 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, assisted by Miss LYNDHURST, will give their celebrated Entertainment, Songs, and Impersonations.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.
The Celebrated BAND of the KING of SWEDEN's 1st REGIMENT of the GUARDS will perform at the International Exhibition, DAILY at 3.30 p.m., for a short time only, commencing on MONDAY, the 17th INST.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.
The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesday the price is Half a Crown.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.
The General Rules for the Exhibition of Selected SPECIMENS of all varieties of FINE and DECORATIVE ART, with SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, and the Manufactures of Jewellery, Cotton, Musical Instruments, Paper, and Printing, with their Machinery, may now be had of the Attendants in the present year's Exhibition, and by letter addressed to the Secretary.—Offices, 3, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

JEWELLERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—The Trades interested in Jewellery and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

COTTON in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Cotton and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

PRINTING PAPER and STATIONERY, in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Printing Paper and Stationery, and their Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Musical Instruments—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The Sixty-Seventh Annual EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, July 22, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

AUTO TYPE GALLERY, 36, Rathbone-place, W.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF AUTO TYPE PICTURES, DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission free.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA D' RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS.
The Library, Museum, and Education Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool hereby give Notice that the above Exhibition will be OPENED in the DORÉ MUSEUM, William Brown-street, on MONDAY, SEPT. 4, and that Pictures will be received in Liverpool between Monday, Aug. 7, and Saturday, Aug. 12, inclusive. For the convenience of Metropolitan Artists who have been specially invited to exhibit, arrangements have been made with Mr. JAS. BOULET, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, London, to collect and transmit their works. J. RAYNER, Town Clerk and Hon. Sec. Municipal Offices, Dale-street, Liverpool.

WELSH CHORAL UNION.—Conductor, Mr. JOHN THOMAS.—Sixth and Last Concert of the Season, CONCERT HALL, Storey-street, MONDAY EVENING, at Eight. Selections, Vocal and Instrumental, by eminent Artists and the Choir. Tickets, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s. 6d.; Areas, 1s. Of Lamborn Cook, 63, New Bond-street; and Keith and Prowse, 48, Cheapside.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY and NEXT WEEK.
This day (July 15) the Eighth Grand Summer Concert; the Great Fountains; Opera at 7 p.m.; Fireworks at 9.30 p.m.
Monday.—The Oddfellows' Annual Fête.
Tuesday.—Opera at Three.
Wednesday.—The Grand Special Fête. Concert, Fountains, Fête, Italian Opera, Fireworks.
Thursday.—Opera at Three.
Saturday.—Ninth Grand Summer Concert, &c.
The Fine-Art Courts and Collections, the Technological and Natural History Collections, all the various Illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature; and the Gardens and Park always open. Music and Fountains daily.
Admission, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, One Shilling; Wednesday, 7s. 6d.; Saturday, Five Shillings; or by Tickets purchased before the day, Five Shillings and Half a Crown respectively; or by Guinea Season-Ticket.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION
NOVEL (Last Representations), by W. S. Gilbert; and THE FANCY FAIR, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the eleventh of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Six Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fantasia, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performances at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

REMOVAL.—THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED
NIGHTINGALE COMPANY, consisting of Mlle. Millie Christine, universally allowed by the millions who have seen her to be the "Eighth" Wonder of the World. Also, Captain M. V. Bates, the great Kentucky Giant, and Miss Annie Swan, the famous Nova Scotia Giantess, will, in order to give room to their numerous patrons, hold their reception at ST. JAMES'S LARGE HALL, on and after MONDAY, JULY 17. Reception from Half-past Two to Five, and from Eight to Ten p.m. Doors open half an hour previously. Admission, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871.

The fate of the Army Bill, or of what remains of it, hangs trembling in the balance as we write; but the menace of doom has been loud and definite. This week it has been the turn of the Opposition to hold their "caucus;" and, at a gathering of peers at the Carlton Club, it was resolved that the Duke of Richmond should be supported on his motion for delaying acceptance of the measure until full and complete information has been given respecting the details of the new scheme of retirement and the plan of reorganisation of the Army.

It is asking too much to demand that any new argument should be adduced for the proposed delay. Everything that can be urged on that part of the subject has been presented to the House of Commons in every conceivable form, and the pleas for postponement have failed to satisfy the majority. On the military part of the

question, however, it is probable that many things worthy of attention will be advanced by speakers in the Upper Chamber, and it should be remembered that in that body are several noblemen who have either made their way to rank by their services, or who, having been born to rank, have, nevertheless, volunteered into a perilous employment. It is not at all improbable that attention will be called to this fact in order to reinforce the argument that the Peers ought to have the whole scheme before them, in order that the nation may not be deprived of the benefit of the valuable criticism which practical noblemen could bring to bear upon it.

There is no doubt that it would be very deplorable if a subject like this were dealt with on party grounds. We should be sorry to think that a single vote against the bill would be given on the ground that it is the most important feature in the programme of the Minister who disestablished the Church in Ireland, and who rested the tenure of landed property upon a new principle. But a number of men will vote with their party, and against the bill, who would loftily disavow any intention beyond that of protecting the interests of the country. Still, the division-list will be very closely analysed by those who know the leanings of every man whose name is in the "golden book;" and if it be found that the overwhelming majority of those who vote against the bill is composed of those who ordinarily vote against a Liberal Government, the country will not be over eager to credit the Oppositionists with the patriotism to which they doubtless lay claim. It will not be well if obstruction in the Lords should be held to mean that there is a desire to cast as much discredit as possible upon the Government, without destroying it. And we must admit that the temptation to do this is considerable, and that it has not been lessened by the fact that the Army Bill has had an unfortunate history, and that it is confessedly beneath the expectations of Mr. Cardwell's own friends.

Moreover, the country has no enthusiasm on the subject of the bill, and has made scarcely any sign in reference to it. The panic, if it deserved the name, which prompted a general demand for a more efficient organisation has subsided, as such things always do. This, of course, is no excuse for any half-heartedness on the part of statesmen. The true ruler is he who adroitly avails himself of public feeling to carry measures which he knows to be good, but he must also have the energy and the courage to persevere with such measures, even though the breeze that at first filled his sail has dropped. He who legislates merely on the strength of panics is no sound legislator. This truth Mr. Gladstone has laid down on many an occasion, and, although he has perhaps erred in making too much of popular impulses, and treating accidental excitement with a respect to which it is not entitled, he has never ceased to proclaim the doctrine of the high school of politics—namely, that it is the business of a leader to lead. But he has not been well served in the matter of this Army Bill and in sundry other matters, and what help the nation could have given him in a crisis will fail him simply because the national faith in Ministerial legislation has been nearly frittered away. The leaders of Opposition in the House of Lords well know this, and that there is no danger of popular anger if this confessedly imperfect and mutilated bill should be postponed. But we have a right to demand of them that they also shall stand on high political ground, and that they shall not permit themselves any increase of hostility to a measure because it is not in high favour with those to whose opinions, as a rule, they are not accustomed to manifest much deference.

We have no right to suppose that the House of Lords will act precipitately on the question. There ought to be no abrupt termination of the debate, let the prospects of the Government be what they may. If the action of the opponents of the measure is to be justified in the eyes of the country, this can only be effected by the delay of a vote until after an elaborate and unimpassioned discussion, in which noblemen of all politics shall have borne a calm part. A bill which has occupied the House of Commons for many weary weeks ought not to be summarily dealt with by the House of Lords. It is quite possible that the debate may be very valuable. But if it be made to partake of a party character its value will be gone. We hope not to hear any such nonsense in the Lords as has been talked by certain members of another House. There ought to be no impeachment of the motives of the Ministry, which sincere men of all classes believe to be guided by an earnest desire for the good of the country, but to be undesirably hampered by what may almost be described as the mechanical difficulties incident to party government when party loyalty has ceased to be understood as of old. The House of Lords might, under the leadership of those who are superior to mere party, offer a very noble and remarkable illustration of the advantage of a second Chamber composed of men who, because they are independent of the mob, are able to be zealous for the people. If the House of Lords accepts its trust in a befitting spirit, and regards itself not as "the tamer of Mr. Gladstone" and as the breakwater against innovation, but as a body specially and splendidly retained in the interest of a trustful nation, it will so deal with the Army Bill as to deserve the gratitude of its client. But if it allows itself to forget its elevated position and admits mere politics into such a discussion, it may abase a Cabinet, but will simultaneously cast away the confidence which the people yet repose in the House of Lords.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner, on Wednesday week, at Windsor Castle, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and the Dean of Windsor.

On the following day Prince Leopold visited Prince Arthur at the Infantry Barracks, Woolwich, and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards inspected the works at the Royal Arsenal. Prince Leopold dined with Prince Arthur at the Ranger's Lodge, and returned in the evening to Windsor Castle. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll left the castle.

Yesterday (Friday) week Lord Otho Fitzgerald had an audience of the Queen to present two addresses to her Majesty from the House of Commons. In the afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, travelled by special train on the South-Western Railway to Chiswick, and was present at the garden-party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Saturday last the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of the German Empire, with their children, Prince Frederick William, Prince Henry, and Princess Sophie, visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. In the afternoon her Majesty drove to Frogmore House to meet the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie when visiting Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone arrived at the castle. Sir Howard Elphinstone dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Benson, Master of Wellington College, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian remained to luncheon at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir Howard Elphinstone.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, visited the Aldershot Camp. Her Majesty drove from Windsor, via Bagshot and Farnborough, arriving at the Royal Pavilion at the camp at half-past twelve o'clock, after which her Majesty was present at the review of troops. The Queen returned to Windsor Castle at ten minutes before nine o'clock. Prince Arthur left the camp for London. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir Howard Elphinstone left the castle.

On Tuesday her Majesty's dinner-party included Prince and Princess Christian, Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left the castle for Osborne House. Her Majesty travelled by special train, upon the Great Western and South Western railways, to Gosport, where her Majesty embarked on board the Royal yacht *Alberta*—Captain the Prince of Leiningen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the "Speech Day," at Harrow School, on Thursday week, and afterwards partook of luncheon with the Head Master and Mrs. Butler. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses, with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, met the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany at the Charing-cross station. The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at the Waverley Ball at Willis's Rooms. The Prince sustained the character of Lord of the Isles, the Princess that of Mary Queen of Scots. On the following day their Royal Highnesses gave a garden-party at Chiswick, at which the Queen was present. The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Teck, Count and Countess d'Aquila, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, the Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, and upwards of 900 distinguished personages received invitations to be present. In the evening the Prince, with Prince Arthur, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Subsequently the Prince and Princess and Prince Arthur were present at a dance given by the Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses dined with the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff at Prussia House. On Sunday the Prince and Princess dined at Chiswick. On Monday Prince and Princess Christian and Prince and Princess Teck visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke of Cambridge also paid farewell visits to their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House for Dover, en route for the Continent. The Prince and Princess travelled from Charing-cross by special train on the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, the Royal children having previously arrived by the mail train from London. Their Royal Highnesses embarked on board the *Maid of Kent*, Captain Pittock, and crossed the Channel to Ostend, whence they proceeded to Brussels. The Prince and Princess were received at the railway station by the King of the Belgians, who accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the palace. The Prince and Princess, with their family, left the following day for Küssengen.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil drove through Fulham, Putney, and Battersea, on Thursday week, before breakfast; and subsequently visited the Thames Tunnel, the Mint, and the Bank of England. Later in the day the Emperor and Empress, with the Prince de Joinville, visited the Crystal Palace, where they dined. On the following morning the Emperor visited Lincoln's Inn, the Temple, and the Thames Embankment. After breakfast his Majesty, with the Empress, visited the British Museum, and subsequently paid visits to Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, and the Duchess of Inverness. The Prince and Princess de Joinville dined with their Imperial Majesties at Claridge's Hotel, after which the Emperor was present at the debate in the House of Lords. On Saturday morning the Emperor drove, by Regent's Park and St. John's-wood, to Hendon, to visit Mr. Claridge's farm. Later in the day their Imperial Majesties visited the International Exhibition and various mercantile establishments at the West-End. On Sunday the Emperor and Empress, after attending mass, drove to Kew Gardens and to Richmond, where they partook of luncheon at the Star and Garter. Their Imperial Majesties dined with the

Count and Countess d'Aquila, at their residence, Holland Park. On Monday the Emperor inspected the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Copenhagen-fields, the Model Prison, and the City Prison at Holloway, and subsequently, with the Empress, drove in Hyde Park and visited the International Exhibition. On Tuesday the Emperor drove to Kew Gardens, returning to Claridge's Hotel to breakfast, and afterwards visited the Brazilian Minister. Their Imperial Majesties also visited the British Museum and paid a return visit to the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, at Prussia House. On Wednesday the Emperor drove to Harrow and visited the church, the tomb known as Byron's, the school and school chapel, and the Vaughan Library, returning to the hotel to breakfast; after which, their Imperial Majesties visited the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, and the South Kensington Museum. The Emperor and Empress received a select party at dinner at the hotel, which was followed by an evening party. Various members of the Royal family and numerous distinguished personages have paid visits to the Emperor and Empress, at the hotel, during the week.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Imperial Crown Princess of the German Empire, accompanied by Prince Frederick William, Prince Henry, and Princess Sophie of Germany, arrived at Gravesend, on Thursday week, in the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* from Antwerp. The Imperial party travelled by a special train upon the South-Eastern Railway to Charing-cross, where they were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family. The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied their Imperial Highnesses to Prussia House, where they remain the guests of Count and Countess de Bernstorff until the time appointed for their visit to the Queen at Osborne House. The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess were received at Prussia House by Count and Countess de Bernstorff. During the evening the members of the several German choral societies in London were stationed upon the terrace of the Embassy and serenaded their Imperial Highnesses. A large crowd assembled in the Mall and loudly shouted for the appearance of the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess, who, upon coming forward, were greeted with cheers and "hochs." On the following day the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess visited the International Exhibition, partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, were present at the Royal garden-party at Chiswick, dined at the German Embassy, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and were afterwards present at a dance given by the Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House. On Saturday last the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess visited the Royal Academy Exhibition at Burlington House, and subsequently, with the members of their family, visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. In the evening their Imperial Highnesses were present at a banquet and an assembly given in their honour by Count and Countess de Bernstorff, at Prussia House. On Sunday the Imperial Crown Prince attended Divine service at the Royal German chapel, St. James's, and paid a return visit to the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. In the afternoon their Imperial Highnesses, with Prince Frederick William and Prince Henry of Germany, attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey. The Very Rev. Dean Stanley officiated. Their Imperial Highnesses afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and subsequently accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Chiswick to dinner. On Monday the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess paid various visits, including one to the Emperor and Empress of Brazil at Claridge's Hotel. Subsequently the Imperial Crown Prince was present at the review of troops at Aldershot. The Imperial Crown Princess, accompanied by Princess Sophie of Germany, paid visits to several members of the Royal family. Their Imperial Highnesses dined with Earl and Countess Granville. The Imperial Crown Prince went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Tuesday the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany visited the International Exhibition, returning to luncheon to Prussia House, where Prince and Princess Christian and a distinguished circle were assembled. Subsequently their Imperial Highnesses, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Louise, visited Mrs. Gladstone, at the Premier's residence on Carlton House-terrace, where a select circle met the august visitors. The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess afterwards paid some visits, and dined with Viscount and Viscountess Sydney. On Wednesday the Imperial Crown Princess visited the National Gallery, the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, and the Society of Painters in Water Colours. The Imperial Crown Prince visited the camp at Wimbledon. Their Imperial Highnesses partook of luncheon with Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd-Lindsay, at their residence in Carlton-gardens; visited the Thames Embankment; were present at Lady Holland's garden-party, at Holland House; dined with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, in Great Stanhope-street; and were present at the concert at the Albert Hall.

PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

Prince Oscar of Sweden arrived at Dover on Wednesday from the Continent. His Royal Highness was met upon landing by the Swedish Chargé-d'Affaires, the Swedish Consul-General in London, and the Swedish Consul at Dover. Prince Oscar travelled by the ordinary mail-train to London, and proceeded to the Swedish Legation, in Great Cumberland-place.

Prince and Princess Christian visited the Emperor and Empress of Brazil at Claridge's Hotel on Thursday week, and afterwards went to the Alexandra Institution for the Blind, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury. Prince Christian paid a visit to the British Orphan Asylum, at Slough, on Wednesday.

Princess Louise distributed the annual rewards, on Monday, given by Mrs. Henry W. Peek to former inmates of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common. A fête was held on the occasion in the grounds of Mr. C. J. Freake, Bank Grove, where the distribution took place. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne. In the evening the Princess and the Marquis of Lorne, with Prince Arthur, went to the Lyceum Theatre.

Prince Arthur was present, on Wednesday, at the half-yearly examination of cadets and award of commissions for the Artillery and Engineers, which took place at Woolwich. The presentation to Prince Arthur of the freedom of the city of London, in a golden casket of the value of one hundred guineas, took place in Guildhall, on Thursday, after which the Prince was entertained at a *déjeuner* by the Lord Mayor, at which 700 guests were present.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie visited Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll had a dinner-party, on Wednesday evening, at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were present. The Duchess of Marlborough had a dance at the family residence in St. James's-square on Wednesday. Prince Arthur was present.

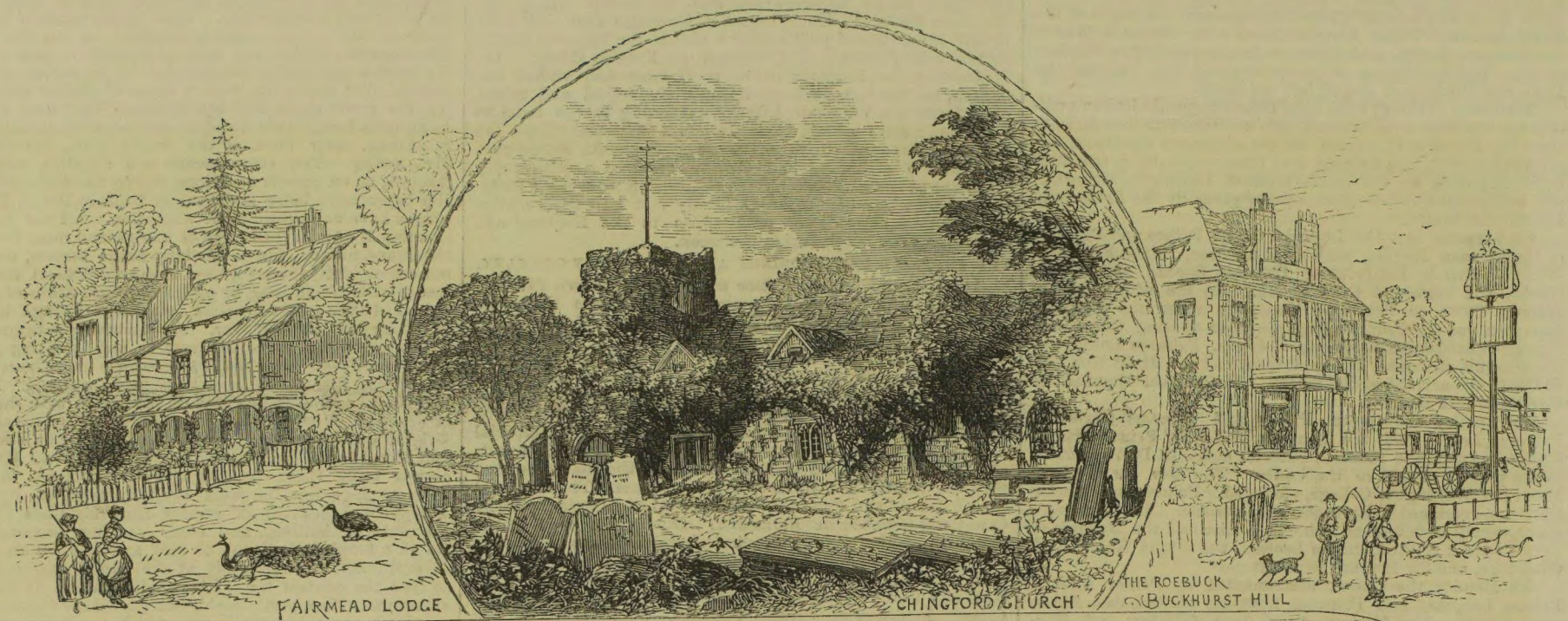
THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The twelfth annual meeting of volunteers on Wimbledon-common for competition in shooting, under the direction of the National Rifle Association, commenced on Monday. Lord Ducie, as the newly-elected chairman of the association, with Lady Ducie by his side, has taken the place of Lord Elcho in presiding over this meeting. Some improvements have been made in the accommodation provided by the Council. A refreshment-pavilion has been built, with Gothic turrets at the angles and sides, surmounted by pinnacles of canvas painted blue and white, with a range of Gothic arches fronting the great clock and the opticians' tent, near the Great Exhibition tent. This building has been constructed by Mr. Stockman, their clerk of the works, from the designs of Mr. Young. The refreshments are supplied, not by contractors, as on former occasions, but by the Association itself, this department being managed by Captain Drake, R.E. The ranges have undergone some alteration. All the long-range shooting is now in the centre of the ground, near the front of the Grand Stand. Six of the long-range targets, which were not conveniently situated, have been consolidated into an immense butt, 260 ft. long, or presenting that width of front. It is backed with solid brickwork, and high enough to prevent any stray balls passing over. It contains eight targets, placed at some elevation above the ground; and the firing-points are nearly together. Two of the short-range butts have been removed, and five others have been much widened. The camp is much like what it has been of late years, with the addition of those tents, supplied by the War Office, which shelter the Belgian volunteers, situated between the Queen's Westminsters and the London Scottish. The Victoria Rifle Corps, who always bring their own tents, have furnished their camp with an ingenious portable kitchen, invented by Captain Tompkins, consisting of sundry iron chambers or vessels, for baking, boiling, and other cooking processes, to be set in a fireplace built up of turf and clay. This will cook several hundred meals a day, at the cost of tenpence for coke to feed the central fire. The garden in the Victoria Corps encampment is a pretty sight, being a circular plot of ground, set with many wooden boxes, which are painted blue, and arranged in geometrical figures, each box containing a bright display of flowers. The tents of the London Rifle Brigade are pitched in their old position. The 37th Middlesex (Blossbury) Corps have fitted up a charming little theatre, occupying half their spacious mess-tent, with stage, side wings, flies, and a drop-scene presenting a view of the Bay of Naples. The small parties of Guards, Royal Engineers, and other soldiers of the regular army, who are attached to this camp, under the command of Lord Hinchinbrooke, have rendered good service. The tents of the Executive Council, the Secretary, the Members' Club, the exhibition of challenge prizes, the bazaar, and the police, with the wooden building for the post-office, telegraph, and other business, are placed as in former camps. Those who were at Wimbledon on Saturday and Sunday, whether lodging under canvas or visiting the camp, as friends and spectators, only for a few hours, found it very pleasant. Our illustrations give some notion of the scenes in camp, before the heavy storms of rain and wind, on Monday night and Tuesday afternoon, which disagreeably changed the aspect of the place, and of the company assembled there. By the precaution of digging trenches for the rain-water around the tents, and by the nature of the turf on Wimbledon-common, the most injurious effects of such weather seem to have been spared. Planks were also laid down along the paths to walk through the camp. The arrangements must be pronounced, altogether, as good as the circumstances have allowed. Colonel Phillips, of the Grenadier Guards, is the camp commandant, and strict discipline is enforced. The "reveille" is sounded every morning at six o'clock, "orders" at a quarter to eleven in the forenoon, "tattoo" at half-past ten in the evening, "last post" at eleven, and "lie down" ten minutes afterwards, when all lights must be put out, and there must be perfect silence in the tents.

The regulations for the shooting, which began at noon on Monday, were modified to suit the use of the breechloading rifles instead of the Enfields. The snider was used in the first stage of the competition for the Queen's prize, and the Martini-Henry rifle in the second stage. On Monday the Prince of Wales's prize of £100, with £100 added by the Association, the latter sum divided into twenty £5 prizes, was contested for in the first instance. The Prince's prize was won by Mr. Harris, of the 2nd Oxford Volunteer Corps. The Snider Nursery prizes, and the Enfield extra prizes, first series, were shot for on the same day. The proceedings of Tuesday comprised the first stage of the competition for the Alexandra prize, at 200 yards and 500 yards range. On Wednesday the first stage of the competition for the Queen's prize was commenced, but was not completed. The Prince Imperial of Germany (Crown Prince of Prussia) came to Wimbledon, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in a carriage and four. He made the tour of the camp and shooting-ground, under the guidance of Lord Ducie, Lord Spencer, and other members of the association. He looked on at the shooting, and examined a Martini-Henry rifle. The competition for the Queen's prize was continued on Thursday, at 500 yards' range, chiefly by some Yorkshiremen, who were first at the targets. The shooting for the St. George's Vase resulted in four ties. The Canadian volunteers, whose presence is an interesting feature of this meeting, are to have a special prize offered them. There are likewise a number of special prizes for the Belgian Gardes Civiques, or to be contested between them and English volunteers. The teams representing the three kingdoms in the contest for the Elcho challenge-shield have been completed by the respective captains. The following marksmen compose the English eight:—Corporal Wyatt, Shropshire; Private Baker, Bristol; Captain Heaton, Manchester; Mr. Martin-Smith; Private Nosworthy, Inns of Court; Private Board, Bristol; the Rev. Mr. Doe; and Sir H. Halford, Leicester. The Scottish captain, Mr. Horatio Ross, has enrolled under his banner the following gentlemen:—Dunlop, 1st Inverness; Murieson, Toronto, Canada West; Whitelock; Lieutenant Muir, 34th Regiment; Fraser, 1st Edinburgh; Edward Ross, London Scottish; Ferguson, 1st Inverness; and Clewa, Lanark; with Burgess, Newcastle, and Farquharson, Blairgowrie, for reserve men. Sir Randall Roberts, of the London Irish, has the Irish team in hand, consisting of Lord Cloncurry, Messrs. J. Rigby, Joice, McKenna, Wilson, Lloyd, Pollock, and either W. Rigby or J. Barrett.

A series of drawings, in pencil and water-colours, by Mr. Nicholas Chevallier, representing the picturesque scenery of New Zealand, is now exhibited at the Crystal Palace. It is worthy of inspection, and we may speak of it more fully at leisure.

The Devastation, armour-plated turret-ship, 4403 tons and 800-horse power, was safely floated out of Portsmouth No. 10 dock on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large and distinguished company present. Mrs. Goschen, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, named the vessel.



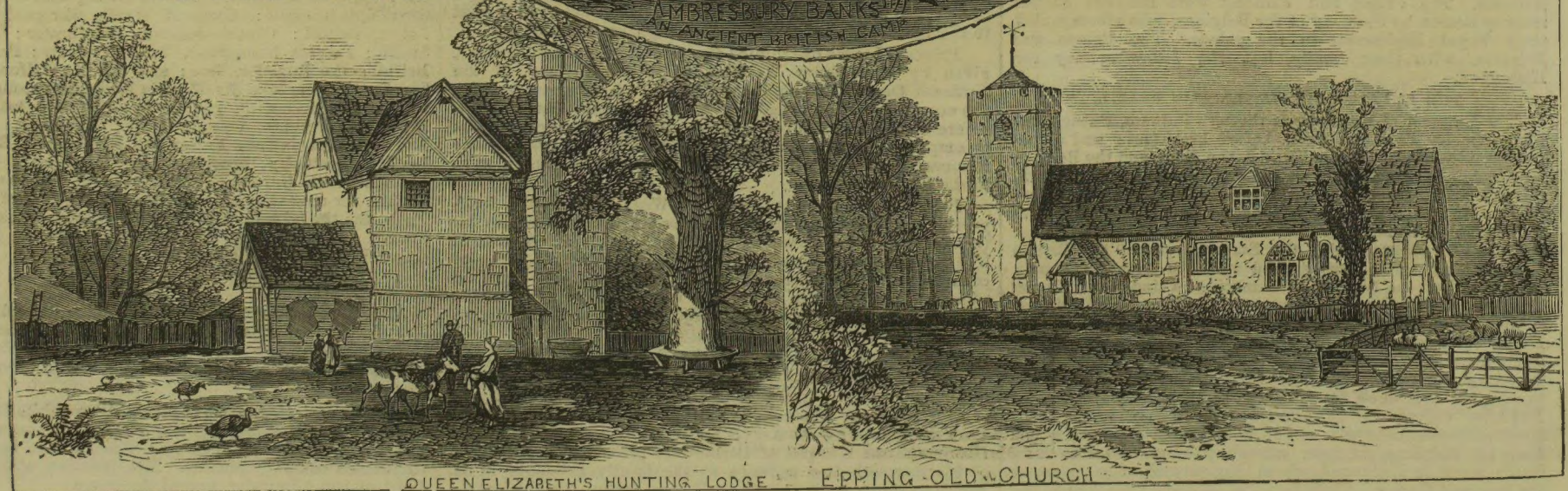
VIEW FROM HIGHBEECH.



OLD BEECHES NEAR LOUGHTON

AMBRESBURY BANKS
ANCIENT BRITISH CAMP

OLD HORNBEAMS
SNARESBROOK



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HUNTING LODGE

EPPING OLD CHURCH



"THE PATIENT," BY P. E. FRERE, IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"A period of four months elapses between the end of the first act and the beginning of the second." That playbill phrase applies to the Tichborne sensation drama. A sailor at the Adelphi Theatre, reading a similar notice, gravely observed, "I should think that not many of the audience would wait for the second act," and he retired. A third of a year will make a difference in the Tichborne audience, and it will be well should there be no changes in the company of actors. However, the affair is settled, and matters stand over until Tuesday, Nov. 7. The Judge formally announces that he has come to no judgment on the case, and the jury request the public to do them the justice to believe that they have arrived at no final opinion. From a social point of view, one must allow that it is a relief to find the subject gradually withdrawing itself from discussion, for this had nearly become absolute boredom. I know of no other compensation for the delay of justice except the happiness which a well-regulated heart must experience at the thought that the professional gentlemen concerned will be able to go to Switzerland or to the Engadine. I presume we are all to continue to speak of the gentleman from Australia as the claimant. When Jacobites and Hanoverians wished to be civil to one another they alluded to the heir to the House of Stuart as the Chevalier. "It is a good travelling name," says one of Sir Walter's characters, and it was a compromise between the "Prince" and the "Pretender." But perhaps, on the whole, it will be most pleasant not to refer to the matter any more until after the holidays, if the weather intends to allow us any holidays.

The banquet to the French actors was a great success. The day was fine, the arrangements were excellent, three Englishmen made capital speeches in French, and the affair was not overdone. I do not think that in Paris itself a similar business could have been performed more gracefully. Moreover, though the party was masculine, the managers had the politeness to send beautiful bouquets to all the ladies of the French company, with Mr. Leighton's charming card, devised for the occasion. I hope that the Count Jaubert will not find anything in the proceedings which will make him feel justified in rising in the Assembly and again denouncing the English. But there is no knowing. The Count may say that for Englishmen to be paying compliments to Frenchmen on such frivolous matters as their drama, at a time when France is in misfortune, displays the usual insular callosity and want of refined sentiment. He may say that there is practical exultation over the misfortunes of France, when we rejoice in beholding the performances of artists who ought to be at their own theatre. He may see a political significance in the fact that Lords Dufferin and Granville are both Liberals, and may expatiate upon the hollow-heartedness of the Conservatives, who have affected to favour France, yet who keep aloof from the only public demonstration in her honour; only this complaint would imply, on the part of a French politician, more acquaintance with English facts than he is likely to possess. But, except Count Jaubert, I suppose, and hope, that there is no educated Frenchman who will not be pleased with the mode in which our homage has been paid to the genius of French dramatists and the accomplishments of French actors.

"Perhaps a little less puffing by advertisement would not entail loss on managers," said Mr. Alfred Wigan, at the General Theatrical Fund dinner, and in English. Very wholesome English, too. He has a right to say this, for under his own management his playbills honourably resembled those of Paris, and contained a simple announcement of the pieces and of the names of the performers. One would like to know what the foreign artists who came to the Crystal Palace on Saturday think of the two or three columns of clamorous touting which are served up to us every morning at breakfast. It is old Bartholomew in print:—"Walk up! walk up! here you may see the grand, glorious, masterly, superb, electrifying, sensational," &c. It is business, I suppose; and in an age of competitive scramble people must make themselves notorious in the best way they can. But if we were to get that national training theatre, about which Mr. Buckstone is afraid even to think what Mr. Lowe would say, I hope that Mr. Wigan will have an important function, and that part of his duty will be to edit the advertisements, and do away with the scandal of suggesting, in language highly appropriate to a recommendation of quack medicine or potted beef, a visit to a scene of the most refined amusement.

Readers of this column will do me the justice to admit that I seldom intrude upon them with solicitations on behalf of charities. I am far from clear that the purchaser of a newspaper is not entitled to complain that, having laid out his money for news and comment thereon, he finds begging letters, no matter how good the object, pushed into his face. That process is *not* business. I am not going to solicit anything but admiration for a piece of as sound sense as I have noticed for some time. I have received a circular on behalf of certain schools, called the Victoria Schools, in Sloane-street. I know nothing whatever about them, except what I learn from the circular. That contains the following passage. The schools are for girls of the lower middle class. "Far worse educated than the poor, these children, while living in a Christian country, are in a state of heathenism. Their ignorance of all subjects, but especially religion, is something hardly credible. This circumstance, painful as it is, is easily accounted for. It is, unfortunately, a fashionable idea among the girls of this class to consider it a genteel occupation, and the only one to which they can condescend, to keep schools. To these schools parents will send their children, quite regardless of the fact that the governesses, being themselves uneducated, cannot be capable of educating children; quite satisfied if the smaller ones learn crochet and beadwork, and the older acquire a smattering of French and music; that they attend a private school, and are called 'Young Ladies.' Parents like to feel that they can patronise the school and the teachers, while the latter flatter the children, in order to obtain and retain them." There is so much truth and sense in this that I will not apologise for the quotation.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, has probably not visited "Elephanta," in the Zoological Gardens, lately. A little speech that he made on Monday would suggest that he has forgotten the famous simile which compares the House of Commons to the trunk of an elephant, which can either root up an oak or pick up a pin. He actually complained that the time of the Commons had been taken up by a member who made an inquiry about a suspended police constable and an unlawful glass of beer. Superficially considered, Mr. Bruce's objection may be tenable; but let us stand in the old ways, which are not bad ways. *De minimis, &c.*, is a good rule of law; but Parliament is above law, in a sense, and must not despise the day of small things. It is a great comfort to know that, let what will happen to us, we can always raise the "clamour of Haro," with variations, and cry to Parliament that somebody is ill-using us. It is a mistake to sit upon a safety-valve.

THE TROOPS AT ALDERSHOTT.

The ceremony of presenting a new set of regimental colours to the 42nd (Highlanders), which is the subject of an illustration, was performed by the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, at the Aldersholt Camp, yesterday week. His Royal Highness on that day reviewed all the troops at Aldersholt, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant; and they went through the evolutions of a sham fight. On Monday last the Queen went to Aldersholt from Windsor, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, meeting the Prince Imperial of Germany (Crown Prince of Prussia), who had been invited to witness a review of the troops. Prince Arthur was also present. The rainy weather, unfortunately, spoiled the pleasure of this military display; but a force of 20,000 men was inspected and marched past to salute—consisting of the Royal Horse Artillery, the field batteries of Royal Artillery, the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the 9th and 12th Lancers, the 7th Hussars, and many regiments of infantry, among which the 42nd were most admired. The sham fight was nothing more than a little skirmishing and firing of the field batteries. Her Majesty left Aldersholt about seven o'clock, returning to Windsor.

THE AGINCOURT AGROUND.

The late accident to H.M.S. Agincourt, one of the finest iron-clads in the Royal Navy, which was fast aground upon a sunken rock in Gibraltar Bay from Saturday, the 1st inst., to the following Tuesday, is the subject of one of our Engravings. The Agincourt is an iron screw steam-ship, of 6621 tons burden, with engines of 1350-horse power, rigged with five masts, and armed with twenty-eight heavy guns. She was commanded by Captain H. H. Beamish, and bore the flag of Rear Admiral Wilmot, leading one division of the Channel squadron; the other division was led by the Minotaur, Captain Wells, the flagship of Vice-Admiral the Hon. G. Wellesley. The whole squadron, which had lain at anchor in Gibraltar Bay from the 11th ult., set sail on the 1st inst., for Vigo, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, with fair weather, a very light south-west breeze, and a perfectly calm sea. The Agincourt, by faulty steering, or by some inadvertence or negligence in directing her course, went upon the Pearl Rock, a well-known dangerous obstacle, six miles from Europa Point, Gibraltar, near the south-west point of the bay and about one mile from the shore. The ship was going easily under steam, at the rate of five knots an hour; she was followed by the Warrior and the Northumberland, the last towing the gun-boat Pigeon. These formed the starboard division of the squadron; while the port or left-hand division consisted of the Minotaur, the Hercules, and the Monarch. It was about half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon; the tide rose to its highest at one o'clock in the afternoon. The other ships endeavoured, by lightening the Agincourt of her guns, coals, and stores, to get her off the rock, but their efforts were unavailing. The hull seemed to be fixed at two points, and the ship would have been knocked to pieces if the sea had become rough. When the news of this disaster was telegraphed to England the Admiralty ordered the Achilles, and several other vessels at Plymouth and Portsmouth, to start for Gibraltar and give their assistance. Fortunately, on Tuesday week, the third day after the accident, there was an unusually high tide at Gibraltar, caused by an easterly wind succeeding the south-west breezes. The water rose some inches higher than it had done before on the Pearl Rock; and the Agincourt, having been lightened about 1000 tons, was towed off by the Hercules, with chain cables. Her double bottom was full of water, between the inner and outer planking. She has been sent to Malta for repairs. The sketch from which our Engraving is drawn was made by an eye-witness at the time of the accident. It shows the Agincourt lying below the hills of the Spanish coast, to the left hand, near the lighthouse and Moorish tower. The Rock of Gibraltar, with the town and harbour, is to the right hand; in the centre of the background is the hill called "the Queen of Spain's Chair." The Hercules, with the Pigeon and launches in attendance, is near the Agincourt, preparing to render assistance. The Warrior appears to the right of this view; the Northumberland and the Monarch are observed lying nearer the shore.

THE FRENCH ARMY AT PARIS.

The grand review of the French army, on the 29th ult., held at the Hippodrome or Racecourse of Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne, is shown in one of our illustrations. Four months before, in the same place, the victorious German army was reviewed by the Emperor-King William; but much had since happened to affect the prospects of France and of Paris. The principal box in the Grand Stand, which was used formerly to be occupied by the Emperor Napoleon and his family, now contained M. Thiers and the Ministers of the Provisional Government, in plain black dress-coats and white neckties, some wearing their badges of the Legion of Honour. On one hand of M. Thiers was a compartment filled with members of the Versailles National Assembly; on the other were the foreign ministers, and beyond these a number of ladies; the remaining spaces and seats were but scantily occupied. The Orleans Princes were among the spectators. The entire number of spectators was much less than has been usual upon these occasions, though the weather was bright and fair, and not too warm. The ladies, too, were not so gaily dressed as they are wont to be. The troops, under the command of Marshal M'Mahon, with General Ladmirault second in command, simply marched past and saluted. They had little music, as the regimental bands are mostly broken up; but a few notes of the bugle were sounded to help the soldiers to keep step. The review began at two o'clock, and ended at half-past five in the afternoon.

EPPING FOREST.

The preservation of those portions which still remain of the great forest of Essex, within a few miles of the crowded east end of London, for the healthful recreation of the people dwelling in this "million-peopled city," is an object that has lately engaged much of public attention. There was a time, four centuries ago, when the Sovereign who owned this extensive tract of woodland condescended to join the citizens of London in the pursuit of sylvan pleasures and pastimes there. We read in Alderman Fabyan's contemporary chronicle of the year 1482 how King Edward IV., with his frank and jovial affability, invited the Lord Mayor, and any others who would, to attend him in a hunting-party at Waltham, where many fat bucks and deer, being that day slain by the arrows of the privileged archers, were given to furnish, with plenty of wine from the Royal cellars, a noble feast in Drapers' Hall for the Aldermen and their buxom wives. In those days, it is true, a great part of Middlesex, as well as of Essex, now densely covered with

houses or paved with stone for streets, was still overgrown with the primitive wild vegetation, affording covert for divers beasts of chase and birds of game. Eastward of London, till a very recent period, there were several distinct forests, including those of Hainault, Waltham, Loughton, Theydon, and Epping; the last-named reaching to a point sixteen miles from town. They have commonly been spoken of under the general name of Epping Forest; but Woodford, Buckhurst-hill, and Loughton, the most accessible places in this region, are a long way from Epping. Strictly, we are told, the whole should be called Waltham Forest, or Waltham Chase, its ancient appellation. The district in question, comprising many pieces, large and small, of the ancient Royal Chase which have not yet been conveyed to private owners, may be considered to begin at Leyton, near Stratford-le-Bow, and to end at Chipping Ongar. It includes the sites of two of our Kings' palaces, those of Wanstead, sometimes inhabited by the Plantagenets, and Havering-atte-Bower, near Romford, which was a favourite residence of Edward the Confessor. There are few rural districts in England more abundantly filled with associations of historical interest, and few of greater natural beauty in the Home Counties. The oak-trees, indeed, have mostly been pollarded, and are of small size; but the luxuriant underwood, of the brier-rose, bramble, woodbine, and hazel, with brake or fern in the shade, and furze in the open ground, is very pleasing to the eye of a townsman; and there are many groups or clusters of fine beeches, not lopped of their limbs by the hatchet. It is quite possible to enjoy the romantic sensation of losing your way in the woods, a few hundred yards from the railway station at Buckhurst-hill; and twenty minutes' walk from the train at Loughton will bring you to High Beech, where you may seek refuge in a leaf-curtained grove of the noblest trees, or may look forth, over three or four miles of woodland valleys, either towards Epping, or in the direction of Theydon Bois and Chigwell, or eastward to Chingford and Waltham Abbey.

The legal and administrative disputes, concerning the frequent encroachments of private persons on many different portions of this Crown demesne, will probably be decided, by the Court of Chancery in the one case, and by Parliament in the other, before next summer. It is certain that, in 1793, Epping Forest contained 9000 acres of open ground, over which the Crown possessed merely forestal rights, while the soil belonged to private owners; but in Hainault Forest there were 3000 acres, the soil of which, as well as the timber, belonged to the Crown. The open ground has since been reduced, by gradual furtive "annexations," to not more than 7000 acres altogether; and this practice, a downright robbery of the public estate, is encouraged by the wilful neglect of her Majesty's Government. The address to the Crown, passed by the House of Commons last Session, has received no attention. Mr. Ayrton, the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were last week appealed to, by a deputation in Downing-street, to defend the rights of the Crown against those lords of manors and others who have persisted in taking piece after piece of land into their own fields or parks, or in cutting down the trees which do not belong to them. The Ministers declined to undertake any litigation for this purpose, but the Corporation of London, with praiseworthy regard to the public good, has already commenced proceedings to try the right of inclosure on Wanstead Flats. Meetings have been held at Hackney, Mile-End, and Stratford to support likewise the efforts of Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, Mr. Holms, and Mr. Wingfield Baker, who have taken up this question in Parliament. An open-air meeting took place, last Saturday afternoon, on Wanstead Flats, near the Forest Gate railway station, which was attended with some disorderly and irregular behaviour. It had been preferred by those who called the meeting that it should be held in a field adjoining West Ham Hall, at some distance from the obnoxious inclosures. Sir Antonio Brady, Mr. Wingfield Baker, and Mr. C. W. Tanner were present to conduct the meeting and to make speeches; but the multitude insisted on going to Wanstead Flats, and fairly carried the waggon-platforms, chairs, and tables thither, followed by the gentlemen who were to take part in the business. The resolutions unanimously passed were to address the Queen and petition Parliament, asking for a legislative prohibition of further inclosures and destruction of timber or underwood, till the rights of the Crown, lords of manors, copyholders, and commoners shall have been ascertained by a Royal Commission of Inquiry. Thanks were also given to the Corporation of London. But half an hour after the meeting was over, and when the gentlemen who had spoken were gone home, a number of men and boys attacked the inclosure on one side of the Flats, and pulled down the railing in a few minutes. The mounted police were sent for, but came too late to prevent this mischief. The election of several persons to fill the vacant office of verderers, or official custodians of Epping Forest, will take place on the 24th inst., at Stratford. All freeholders of Essex have a right to vote. The only verderer at present is Lieutenant-Colonel George Palmer, of Waltham Abbey, who cannot act without any colleague.

"THE PATIENT."

The picture by M. P. Edouard Frère, which we have engraved from the International Exhibition, is a good average example of the extensive series of representations of child-life among the French peasantry for which the artist is so justly esteemed in this country. This is, doubtless, one of the cottage interiors at the village of Ecouen, near Paris, where the artist has long lived and worked. It is said that M. Frère successively converts these humble dwellings into his atelier for the time being, and by so doing he is enabled to reproduce their quaint structure and modest belongings with that scrupulous fidelity to which all his works bear witness. While the adult owners of each cottage are away during the day at their field labour, the little ones of the family are left at home, and thus the artist has also opportunities for familiarising himself with the ways of children, with which he evidently feels great sympathy and which he turns to good account. The example before us amply testifies to the painter's habits, both as regards the interior, with its contents, and the incident depicted—which, no doubt, came under his immediate observation. He had certainly arrived at a footing of perfect intimacy with his little friends here before he painted this picture. We suppose that he had been quietly engaged at his easel till they had entirely forgotten his presence; otherwise they could hardly have enacted their parts with such utter unconsciousness and complete composure. What has happened to the doll that it should require medical treatment we are unable to say. Perhaps, in the "tubbing" to which it has possibly been subjected in the bucket of the foreground, it has lost some of the ruddy hues of health from its cheeks and lips. Be this as it may, these little rogues are now, doubtless, imitating the mother's administration of medicine to themselves or a younger babe. What the particular remedy may be in the bottle which the boy holds the artist does not intimate; but the

contents of the small basket on the floor, whether cruet-frame or medicine-case, appear to have been emptied in the vain attempt to discover a restorative. Mothers and fathers all the world over will be at no loss to recall the discovery of some such pranks as this having been played, in their absence, with the family pharmacopoeia or stock of condiments; and everybody observant of the mimetic tricks of children will find no exaggeration in the representation of this little nurse dosing her sick poupée. It is, however, given to few artists to render subjects of this kind with such perfect naturalness, with such unaffected sympathy, and with such a complete and tasteful subordination of the technical mode of expression to the simplicity of the theme.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Marion Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-General of the Punjab, was first proved on Jan. 28, 1871, at the High Court of Judicature of Fort William, in Bengal, by Joseph Fayer, M.D., C.S.I., one of the executors, and since proved in London on the 23rd ult., by the Most Noble Algernon George Duke of Northumberland, the other executor, the personalty in England being sworn under £9000. The gallant General died on Jan. 1 this year, at Tonk, north-west frontier of India, being killed by a fall from his elephant, and was in his fifty-ninth year. He had made his will in 1866, which is purely of a family nature. Amongst other bequests, he has left to his son Edward his father's sword and his own sword, together with his medals and decorations; and to his son Henry he leaves his books and MSS.

The will of the Hon. George Henley Ongley, late of Old Warden, Bedfordshire, was proved in London, on the 21st ult., by his brother, the Right Hon. Robert Henley, Baron Ongley, and Montagu Turner, Esq., of Jermyn-street, Westminster. The personalty was sworn under £4000. The will is dated December, 1869, and the testator died May 22 last. There are several pecuniary bequests to relatives, friends, his executor (Mr. Turner), and to his servants; also some specific bequests. To his sister the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Turner, he leaves his dog Fox; to his stud-groom, his saddles, bridles, harness, and a legacy of £150; to his servant Ann Payne, his bureau, any arm-chair she may select from the kitchen, and a legacy of £100. The residue of his property he divides between his brother, Lord Ongley, and his sister, the Hon. Frances E. Ongley.

The will of the Rev. James Yates, M.A., late of Lauderdale House, Highgate, was proved in London, on the 20th ult., under £20,000 personalty, by two of the executors—Dorothea Yates, his relict; and Louis Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Esq., his nephew-in-law; power being reserved to Dickinson Webster Crompton, Esq., his brother-in-law. The will bears date Feb. 24, 1864; and the testator died May 7 last, at an advanced age. He has left numerous legacies to his sisters, nephews, nieces, and other members of his family, and to friends, acquaintances, and learned institutions. To his wife he has left his residence and furniture, an immediate legacy of £500, and a life interest over a large portion of his property, appointing her residuary legatee of all that which is not disposed of. He has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Unitarian Association £100, and a like bequest to other institutions of that denomination; to the Society for Relieving Widows of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, and that for Aged Ministers, each £100; to the Linnean Society, the Harrington School, and the British Boys' School, Harp-alley, each £50; to the British Boys' School, Highgate, £20; to the Geological Society, £200; to the Birmingham Protestant Dissenting Charity School, £100; and a like bequest to the Society under Professor Levi for the adoption of a universal decimal system of weights, measures, and coins: all legacies to be paid free of duty. He bequeaths, upon the decease of his widow, in trust, to the societies and institutions under mentioned his shares and investments in several companies; a portion to the Liverpool Institute, to be applied either in augmenting the salary of the head master or that of the professorship of Queen's College, or in maintaining a scholarship for the benefit of the pupils, under rules similar to those observed in relation to Yates's scholarship in the same institution; a portion to the University College, London, the income to be applied to the professorship of mineralogy and geology, or the endowment of a professorship; a portion for founding a new professorship of archaeology in University College, and to the said college he leaves all his books on mineralogy and geology, with specimens, together with his collection of ancient coins and other antiquities. The splendid silver waiter presented to him by the congregation of Carter-lane Meeting House, City, he leaves to University College, with a request that it will be used by them at their court dinners.

The death is announced of Dr. Keith Johnston, the well-known geographer, in his sixty-seventh year.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Commodore of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, has signified his intention of giving a piece of plate as a prize to be sailed for at the club regatta, which is fixed for Aug. 14 and following days.

There is but one pedlar in all Ireland. He takes his certificate from the county of Down. The fact appears in a Parliamentary return, and occupies a whole page. There are in England and Wales 67,964 pedlars, and in Scotland 11,862.

The Registrar-General of England states that the population of the United Kingdom is increasing at the rate of 1173 a day. But emigration takes away 468 of the number, leaving 705 a day to swell the population at home.

"Colonel" Richard Burke, one of the released political prisoners, arrived in Cork on Monday, by mid-day-train, from Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum. His brother resides at Coachford, near Cork, and has undertaken the charge of the lunatic.

The Board of Trade has awarded a telescope to Don G. San Juan, master of the Spanish brig Regenerada, of Barcelona, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew of the brigantine Elizabeth, of St. John's, Newfoundland, whom he received on board from their sinking vessel on March 6, 1871, in lat. 17 deg., long. 56 deg., about 300 miles from Barbadoes, and landed at Porto Rico on March 12.

The All-England Croquet-Club Championship Meeting was brought to a close yesterday week. The final ties for the ladies' championship were played off on that day. Mrs. Walsh won the silver tea service, value 20 gs. Mrs. Holmes won the second prize, a glove, handkerchief, scent, and jewel box combined. The championship was won again by Mr. Peel, who keeps the cup for another year. Mr. Lillie won the first all-comers' prize, a silver salver, value 10 gs. The second prize, all-comers, a graphoscope, was won by Mr. Black. Mr. Law won the first handicap prize and the first break prize. Mr. Pearson won the second handicap prize; Dr. Murray the third. Mrs. Holmes won the ladies' break prize, and Miss Sanger and Mr. James Heath the extra break prizes, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Walsh.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The final performances of Signor Mario at the Royal Italian Opera are gradually increasing the regret of the public at the approaching retirement of one of the greatest stage singers the world has ever seen. This event is fixed for Wednesday next, the opera selected being "La Favorita," in which the character of Fernando has long been esteemed as one of the best of Signor Mario's representations in the heroic school. The skill of the actor is now being displayed in its most matured and finished aspect; and, as if to add to the sense of the loss we are about to sustain, Signor Mario has lately been singing with some return of vocal power such as has scarcely been heard from him for several seasons past. This was notably the case in his performance as Manrico, in "Il Trovatore," which was given last week, with the special feature of Madame Adelina Patti's appearance as Leonora. So fine a representation of both these characters has scarcely ever been witnessed, and the effect produced was one of absolute enthusiasm in each case, culminating in a rapturous encore of the "Miserere," which was delivered by the two great singers with a dramatic power and pathos such as called forth a special demonstration from an enthusiastic audience that crowded every portion of the theatre. As in former representations, Mdle. Scalchi was Azucena, and Signor Graziani the Count.

The novelty at Her Majesty's Opera claiming notice in our present record was the first appearance there of Signor Mendioroz as Rigoletto, announced for yesterday (Friday) week, but anticipated on the previous Tuesday in consequence of the renewed indisposition of Mdle. Marimon. The gentleman just referred to obtained an unequivocal and deserved success, which he will doubtless confirm, if not enhance, by subsequent performances. His voice is a good baritone, light and flexible rather than powerful. He is evidently accustomed to the stage, and gave much effect to the principal scenes—those in which the Court Jester discovers the loss of his daughter and traces her to the palace of his tyrannical master the Duke. In the great duet with Gilda, which forms the climax to the act, Signor Mendioroz sang with much genuine earnestness and feeling, and was warmly applauded. The performance of Mdle. Ilma di Murska as Gilda was distinguished by all its former brilliancy and power. M. Capoul, who appeared as the Duke for the first time here, sang with much success, especially in the favourite air, "La Donne é mobile," and in the quartet near the end of the opera. The chief fault to be found with this really estimable artist is his frequent tendency to exaggeration of style, both in gesture and vocalisation. This, however, is a fault on the right side, and far preferable to the opposite extreme. The small part of Maddalena, chiefly important in the capital quartet already referred to, derived, as on previous occasions, special effect from the performance of Madame Trebelli-Bettini. Signor Foli was as effective as heretofore as the assassin, Sparafucile.

On Thursday week Mdle. Marimon—again indisposed—was again replaced by that clever and available artist Mdle. Léon Duval, as Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento."

Last Tuesday's performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the Drury-Lane Opera brought forward two singers new to the English public—Signori Prudenza and Bignio; the former as Edgardo, the latter as Enrico Aston—both of whom were favourably received. The first-named gentleman has a powerful tenor voice, which was displayed with much effect in the "malediction" of the contract scene, and in the preceding concerted piece, "chi mi frena," the latter encoored as usual. Signor Bignio possesses a baritone voice of agreeable quality and high range—he has a good method of vocalisation, sings with much artistic feeling, and has evidently had considerable dramatic experience. He was much applauded in several instances, especially in the great duet with Lucia in the second act. The brilliant singing of Mdle. Ilma di Murska in the music of the heroine has often before been eulogised, and was again admirably displayed. The cast in other respects was also as before, including Signor Foli's efficient performance as Raimondo.

The fifty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society closed last week with the eighth concert of the year. There was no novelty in the programme calling for special comment. Two symphonies and two overtures formed a substantial allowance of orchestral music, such as has usually characterised these concerts, which were first established with the paramount object of bringing forward important instrumental works by the great composers—a class of compositions that could not be otherwise heard in the earlier days of the society. The obligations of the musical public have been great towards this institution, and it is gratifying to see signs of a recurrence of its former prosperity under the less exclusive management of recent seasons. Much is doubtless due to the widely sympathetic tastes of the conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins, whose five years tenure of office has established his own reputation as a skilful orchestral director and been attended with large advantages to the society. The symphonies at the closing concert were Mozart's exquisitely-melodious work in E flat and Beethoven's grand and elaborate No. 7, in A major—that splendid production of original genius that so puzzled and irritated some contemporary musicians of the time, including Spohr and Weber, and that has long since been generally recognised as a wondrous imaginative conception, realised with art and skill as remarkable. Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's fanciful and poetical overture in illustration of passages from "Paradise and the Peri" (composed specially for the jubilee concert of the society in 1862), and Weber's triumphal overture, written (in 1818) in celebration of the fiftieth year of the reign of the King of Saxony, were the remaining orchestral pieces. Signor Sivioli played two brilliant violin solos of his own—the first movement of a concerto, and a "Romance sans paroles" (encored); and the vocalists were Mdle. Titens and Madame Trebelli-Bettini, the former in replacement of Mdle. Marimon, who was unable to appear in consequence of renewed indisposition.

The Royal Albert Hall has been several times used for special musical purposes since our last notice of it. The National Choral Society, directed by Mr. G. W. Martin, has twice given "The Messiah" there, and "Elijah" on Monday; and last week the third of the six evening concerts announced by the Society of Arts, "in aid of a national training school for music," took place. The programme was devoid of novelty—the overture to "Il Flauto Magico," "Oberon," and "Guillaume Tell," and the march from "Le Prophète" being as familiar as household words. Brilliant violin solos, finely played by Signor Sivioli, and vocal pieces by Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Mdle. Sinico (the latter instead of Mdle. Titens, who was indisposed), completed the selection. Sir M. Costa conducted, as previously. The programme for the fourth concert, announced for Wednesday last, included the names of Mdles. Ilma di Murska, Carola, and Fernandez; Mr. Cummings and Signor Agnesi, as vocalists; and of Signor Sivioli (violin), Herr Pauer (pianoforte), and Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), as solo instrumentalists. The orchestral pieces named were the overtures to

"Euryanthe," to Handel's "Occasional" Oratorio, and to "La Gazza Ladra;" and Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

Herr Stockhausen's farewell concert, last week, included the performance of the whole of Schubert's cyclus of songs—twenty in number—entitled "Die Schöne Müllerin" ("The Fair Maid of the Mill"). Eleven of these exquisite "lieder" were finely sung by the concert-giver; the remainder having been divided between those clever vocalists Mdle. Sophie Loewe and Mr. A. Byron. The pianoforte accompaniments were skilfully played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann; and some appropriate recitations (in German) were effectively delivered by Madame Stockhausen.

Mdle. Alma Hollaender (from Berlin) gave a matinée, on Saturday last, at the residence of Lady Thompson. We have had previous occasion to speak in high terms of the accomplished young German pianist, whose clever performance was again displayed in pieces in various styles, past and present.

THE THEATRES.

A new comedieta was produced at the Court Theatre on Monday. It is entitled "Which is Which," and written by Mr. Theyre Smith. The idea of the piece is both simple and fanciful. A young artist, unable to decide which of two young ladies is the one he has not seen since childhood, and with whom a boyish inclination is supposed to exist, is led into a series of equivokes, which, however, end in identifying the party. She happens, too, to be the possessor of a fortune. The piece is not equal to the duologue, by the same author, "Uncle's Will." The hero's old servant was well played by Mrs. Stephens. Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Nellie Bromley, in the two heroines, made their first appearance at the theatre.

At the Gaiety Hervé's "Knights of the Round Table" has been successfully produced, and may recover the prestige which ought to have been secured on the first night.

The last representation of the Comédie Française took place on Saturday, at the Opéra Comique. The programme commenced with "Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée," by M. Alfred de Musset, and ended with a repetition of "On ne badine pas avec l'amour." A lever du rideau on this occasion was enacted at the Crystal Palace, where a breakfast was given, under the presidency of Lord Dufferin, to the principals of the troupe. A list of the visitors comprehends most of the illustrious of all classes of society. The speeches on the occasion were few, but eminently to the purpose. The usual loyal toasts were followed immediately by that of the evening, "La Comédie Française," proposed by Lord Dufferin, in a speech which exhibited in the best possible view the scholar, the nobleman, and the man of the world. Every sentiment expressed was responded to by the visitors with unmistakable fervour. M. Got returned thanks for himself and his companions in a thoroughly manly spirit, worthy the chief of such an illustrious order, conscious of his position, and modestly asserting his right to the same. Mr. Alfred Wigan then responded to a triple toast proposed by M. Got, and must have rather surprised our French guests by the purity of his accent. His allusion to the want of a theatre supported by the State went to the marrow of the subject. The fact accounts for the manner in which the series of pieces produced by the French company have been given, and also wherefore we are so defective on the English stage. The great speech of the evening, however, was that delivered by Earl Granville, in proposing the health of the chairman. It was given in the purest French. The adjournment to the terrace for coffee and cigars proved a felicitous arrangement. The secretaries and committee merit approbation for the excellent manner in which all the proceedings were conducted.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. T. Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, various rewards were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. The St. David's life-boat, presented by the Earl of Dartmouth and his tenantry, brought ashore the crew of the schooner Mersey, of Liverpool, which had been wrecked on the South Bishop's Rock. The Lynmouth life-boat had gone off in a gale and heavy sea and saved a man who was in imminent peril, his boat, which was at anchor off Lynmouth, having been overtaken by the gale which had suddenly sprung up, and being in great danger of foundering or going on the rocks, no ordinary boat being able to go to his aid. It was the first service performed by the life-boat on this station, her crew readily coming forward and the boat being very quickly manned and launched. The Rhyl tubular life-boat, during a strong northerly wind, went out to the distressed schooner Eleanor, of Newquay, Cardiganshire, which had gone on the Constable Bank, and assisted her and her crew off the sands and into a place of safety. Rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1500 were also made on different life-boat establishments, and various works at life-boat stations were ordered to be carried out, at a cost of £800. A contribution of £700 had been received from Mrs. Jane Hatton, to defray the cost of the Dungeness new life-boat station, in memory of her late husband, Dr. Hatton. Mr. S. B. Cairns, of the Royal mail-steamer Natal, had also sent the society £15 11s. 7d., being the result of a collection on board that ship in its behalf. The late Mrs. Burch had left the institution a legacy of £1500; the late Mr. William Tredwell, of Handsworth, one of 100 gs.; and the late Mrs. L. A. F. Russell, of Thirkleby, one of £100. The society's instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned continued to be most extensively circulated. A new life-boat had recently been sent by the institution to Dungarvan, Ireland; the Cork Steam-Ship Company kindly granting it a free conveyance on board one of their steamers from London to Cork. The society has now a noble fleet of 228 boats, which save hundreds of lives every year from shipwrecks on our coasts. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

Mr. William Johnston, M.P., was present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Orange hall at Killyleagh, in the county of Down, on Saturday. He advised the Orangemen to persevere in carrying out their celebrations, "offending none, and taking no offence themselves."

The new postal arrangements will come into operation on Aug. 1. The scale will be:—For parcels and letters of all sorts, closed or open, making no distinction between them, as follows:—Not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; above 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz., 1½d.; above 2 oz., but not exceeding 4 oz., 2d.; above 4 oz., but not exceeding 6 oz., 2½d.; above 6 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz., 3d.; above 8 oz., but not exceeding 10 oz., 3½d.; above 10 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz., 4d. Twelve ounces to be the limit of weight for letters.



EVENING AT THE VOLUNTEER CAMP, WIMBLEDON.

Archæology of the Month.

Mr. John S. Phené, in an exploration of the earthworks of Oxfordshire, when examining Letcombe Castle, one of the embanked forts or camps along the ridge of the chalk hills of Berkshire, came upon a small stone, almost level with the turf, and firmly imbedded. In dislodging it with a weeding-spoon it became wider as the hole deepened, and at the depth of 18 in. assumed the form of an almost perfect cone, which shape had apparently been produced by chipping and not by rubbing or by any cutting instrument. At this depth the stone was found to be standing on five or six large flints, and on being removed exhibited a cist or chamber beneath, the walls of which were formed by the flints and the floor by a flat slab of stone. In this cavity were human bones, portions of which only Mr. Phené was able to secure, as the rest crumbled away; some flint scrapers; a triangular piece of flint with true sides and angles, and which, on a very reduced scale, would show, as by a section, the form of the conical cover; half of a hatchet-flint; the apparent outline of the ombo of a shield, which crumbled, but left its flat base firmly attached to the bottom slab; and also a small fragment of an urn or drinking-cup of an unusually hard material.

An appeal has been made for the statue of Queen Anne, at the corner of Queen Anne-street, St. James's Park. It is much mutilated; it possesses "considerable artistic merit," which our London statues rarely have. Queen Anne in stone is unpopular: the famous statue-group facing the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral was for some time noseless.

We are glad to learn that the destruction of the Gobelins tapestry works at Paris has not been so extensive as was apprehended. Only a small portion of the building has been destroyed; and the "Dead Christ," after Philip de Champagne, and the portrait of Louis XV., after Rigault, have been saved, as well as the collection of ancient patterns.

The remains of a Roman villa have been discovered by Dr. J. Stevens, at Finkley, Sir Richard Colt Hoare's site of Vindomis.

Measures are being taken to secure by purchase from the Irish Church Commissioners "the Rock of Cashel," well known in Irish history. It is also proposed to restore the cathedral of St. Patrick, with the Norman chapel of King Cormac.

The Bath Abbey church restorations are now in view of completion. The restoration of the choir, the warming and lighting appliances, and the re-seating, are all that remain to be done; for which the sum of £5000 will be required.

The Rev. M. Kenzie Walcott has, in the following letter to the *Times*, corrected some curious misapprehensions with regard to the Crypt of St. Stephen's, Westminster, into which Mr. Ayrton has fallen:—"1. St. Stephen's was a collegiate church, and not a 'monastery.' 2. Its 'crypt' was not a 'mortuary chapel'; it was distinct from St. Mary's Chapel, and was not known as 'the vault' either before or after the Reformation. Bishop Lyndwood founded a perpetual chantry in the under-chapel of St. Stephen's (*infra bassam Capellæ S. Stephani*, &c.), and another in the chapel of St. Mary de Pewa, near St. Stephen's Chapel (Pa. Ro. 32, Henry VI., m. 4), and in a MS. inventory taken in the time of Edward VI. I find this entry, 'iij payer of organs in the Upper Chapel and j old payer in the Nether Chapel' (Land Rev. Bund., 439, No. 5, in the Public Record Office). 'The Pwe in Saynt Stephyns,' 'iij chalices in the Pue and j in the chapell of Lynwood,' are also mentioned."

At a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, has read a paper on "The Early History of Babylonia," in which he described the localities ascertained by Sir Henry Rawlinson and others, and identified them with many of the cities mentioned in the older books of the Pentateuch. Mr. J. W. Bosanquet also read at the above meeting a paper "On the Date of the Nativity," detailing the facts of the event, and of the government of Cyrenius and the Census of Caesar, as recorded in the Gospel and by Josephus. The various eclipses and incidental astronomical data were enumerated, and the author, reasoning from the whole, is disposed to believe that the birth of Our Lord took place either in the autumn of the year 3, or the spring of 2, before the Christian era.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on the 15th ult., several interesting objects were exhibited. Mr. A. Nesbitt showed a carved ivory pyxis of the sixth century, on which was figured the legend of St. Mennas, in Greek, *Μέννας*. Mr. Nesbitt read a letter of Padre Garucci's, in illustration of this most interesting object, and added remarks of his own. Mr. Nesbitt believed this pyxis the most ancient extant work of Christian art on which a legendary, as distinct from a biblical, subject is represented. Professor Westwood was present, and added some further remarks on these pyxides generally. Lord Stanhope communicated an original letter, addressed to John Stanhope, Esq., a gentleman of the Privy Council Chamber, by one of the officers (Sir George Buck) serving in the expedition against Cadix, in 1596, written a few days after the capture of the town on June 21. Signor Lanciani communicated, through Mr. C. E. Drury Fortnum, an account of the progress made in the excavations at Rome, under the auspices of the Italian Government. Mr. G. W. G. Leveson-Gower exhibited various deeds relating to Bletchingley, and a horn-book, found behind a wall at Limsfield. Mr. G. Lambert exhibited an interesting set of goldsmith's "touches," which had been picked up in a bridle-road in Spain.

The restoration of the Horseshoe Cloisters, Windsor Castle, is approaching completion; and it is expected that the homes for the lay clerks will shortly be ready for occupation. The sound materials of the ancient buildings have been as much as possible retained—in this way the old oaken roof-beams and the woodwork of the covered way occupy their original positions.

The very rare "Collection of Old Ballads," 1723-5, is now being reprinted, for subscribers, by Mr. John Pearson, with facsimiles of the forty-five original plates.

The final issue of the Early English Text Book, for this year, now in course of distribution, consists of Legends of the Holy Rood, or Anglo-Saxon and Early English poems on the cross, with copies, from two early MSS., of illuminations of the instruments of Christ's torture—scourge, spear, hammer, nails, &c., edited from the manuscripts by Dr. Richard Morris; the minor poems of Sir David Lyndesay, edited by James A. H. Murray; and "The Times Whistle," a set of satires of the time of James I., now first edited from the MS. in the library of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Archæological Institute of Great Britain will hold their congress, towards the end of July, at Cardiff, under the presidency of the Marquis of Bute; and the British Archæological Association will hold their congress at Weymouth in the week of Aug. 21 to 26, inclusive, Sir William C. Medlicott, Bart., president. After the inaugural meeting Sandsfoot Castle will be visited.

The Oxford Architectural Society have held two excursions. At the first, Mr. J. H. Parker gave an interesting account of the Archæology of the Thames, and stated his belief that the upper portion is properly called the Isis, the word Thames arising from the Thame, which flows into the river at Dorchester, and the word Ese, which is analogous to Eze, and other similar

treans in the kingdom. He added that the Thames in Saxon times formed the great boundary between the kingdom of Mercia and the West Saxons. At Sandforth Church a fine specimen of stone carving was inspected—a full-length figure of the Virgin, surrounded by angels, and at her feet a reliquary, supported by two angels. Temple Church and Littlemore Church were also visited. In the second excursion Bicester, Middleton, and Chesterton were inspected.

The Northamptonshire and Leicestershire Architectural Societies have met at Uppingham, under the presidency of the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Rector of Castle Ashby. Uppingham produced a good museum. The party had excursions to Ayrton, Preston, Lyddington, and Stoke Dry; Seaton, Harringworth, Laxton, Blatherwycke, Bulwick, Dean, Kirby Hall, and Rockingham.

The Chester Archæological Society have met at Old Episcopal Palace, where Mr. Thomas Hughes read a paper on Roman Chester, illustrated by the entire Roman collection in the society's museum. The Marquis of Westminster kindly sent the two fine Roman altars, the inscribed pig of lead, and the celebrated gold torque from Eaton. The collection of Mr. F. Potts, and the Water Tower, also contributed specimens in illustration of the paper. The Rev. Canon Kingsley presided.

Mr. W. J. Thoms has, in a letter to the *Times*, disproved the claims of three claimants to centenarianism: one, stated to be 110, is ninety-five; and the two others ten years younger than stated; thus insisting upon "the caution with which statements of abnormal longevity, when unsupported by proof, should be received." The three above instances have been proved, upon investigation, to be totally destitute of foundation; and the details are fully given.

The number of visitors to the British Museum to view the general collections was smaller in 1870 than in either of the three preceding years: what are we to expect from the removal of the Natural History Collections to South Kensington?

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL.

To recall the glory of Italian art during the centuries when it flourished, with a view of tracing any relationship to it in the modern art of the peninsula, would be profitless. The early lustre of Italian art, far more so than that of the Netherlands, was quenched, and remained for ages extinguished. In no country has the loss of national life and liberty pressed more heavily on native art. The Church, so potent in its influence on the arts of the Middle Ages, could keep alive only a pale and sickly Academicism—a galvanised simulacrum of art in its vigorous prime. But concurrently precisely with the new awakenings of national life has come a corresponding revival of national art—a second Renaissance, which we hope to see by-and-by arrive at vigorous maturity. Rome, it is true, possessed a school of sculpture many years before the birth of the Italian kingdom, and it attracted sculptors of all nations by its wealth of classical remains and the cheapness of the sculptor's raw material. There, too, the French had their Academy of St. Luke, maintained on account of the facilities afforded to a few advanced pupils for studying the picturesque living model, the antique, and the old masters. But it is only now that Rome has at last become the capital of united Italy that we hear of any liberal attempt to promote native art irrespective of the service of the Church—an attempt to organise an extensive exhibition of national art in the Eternal City.

Hitherto, however, Italian art can scarcely be said to be of indigenous growth: if it has germinated in Italy, it has been trained elsewhere. With revived patriotism, Italian artists have gone to the national history for themes; but, unlike the Belgians, they have not treated them in a distinctively national style. To France the country looked for political aid, and from France its painters have largely derived their modes of treatment. We are reminded of the styles of modern Paris, not of those of ancient Venice, or Rome, or Florence—not of the principles of the noble works with which the modern Italian artist is surrounded. An instructive deduction is, perhaps, to be drawn from this phenomenon—i.e., that living art must be acquired from living men, rather than from masterpieces of the dead, however superior.

Yet probably few Englishmen are aware of the present extent and success of the cultivation of pictorial art in Italy. Nor will the pictures in the Italian section materially help to render the public better informed. Some of the performances might well have been spared, yet we understand that the wall-space allotted could not be covered—a space considerably greater than the compartment actually filled. To have indicated the status of the school, we should have been able to refer to a dozen eminent painters who are not represented. A few works by Italian artists of repute, such as Vertunni, Costa, De Tivoli, Ludovici, and others, have found their way to the English department; but, on the other hand, the pictures by Müller, noticed in our last article, may probably be claimed as German. Moreover, the most is not made of the material; second and third rate works are placed on a level with the eye, while two pictures by Maccari, which are decidedly the finest works of moderate size in the collection, are hung above "the line" at the two ends of the compartment. One of these illustrates Cardinal Wiseman's story of Fabiola—"Sira Sacrifices her Life for the Mistress Fabiola." The story is told with dramatic force, and while paying due attention to classical proprieties with close reference to nature. The low-toned colouring has singular intensity and richness, and the handling evinces masterly decision. The same technical excellence distinguishes in even a higher degree the artist's second picture, "Recollections of the Past"—a dark Italian woman in an amber dress with long dishevelled hair bending pensively over a lute.

Two other larger pictures are also worthy of the school, and, indeed, take places in the first rank of merit in this exhibition. We allude to Ciseri's "Entombment" and Tancredi's "Buoso da Doara;" but, as both were last year at the Academy, we shall observe our rule of not again reviewing works previously exhibited in London. A third gigantic picture by Ademollo is much inferior. It represents the attack on the Austrians of the volunteer "bersaglieri of the Alps" under Garibaldi at the battle of Varese. The action is animated, and there is some facility of arrangement; but these qualities do not compensate for the defective drawing and cold, harsh contrasts of colour. An episode in the centre foreground will stir the heart of every patriotic Italian. Cairoli, the youth falling mortally wounded before the mounted figure of Garibaldi, was one of five brothers who—their mother, like the mother of the Gracchi, not withholding them—successively fell for their country. A statue has been erected, while she still lives, to the modern, as to the ancient, Cordelia. Castelli is the only Italian adherent to the theories of "classical landscape" here represented. A painter of strong convictions, possessing an active imagination and a memory stored by long study of nature, he occasionally produces a landscape composition the poetical suggestiveness of which renders us insensible to its artificiality. An example is furnished in the landscape the "motive" for which, as the Germans say, is drawn from "Near Porto d'Anzio." But more often, as in other examples here,

his landscape fantasias recall the effete scenic mannerisms of the second-rate landscapists of a hundred years ago. Giordigiani's "Bella Giardiniera" is well drawn, delicately modelled, and graceful, but rather flimsy and decorative.

The restoration of Rochester Cathedral has been undertaken by the Dean and Chapter. The work has been entrusted to Mr. Gilbert Scott, and will shortly be commenced. The first part of the restoration will be the replacing of the clerestory windows in the nave. Service will then be held in the nave while the work of restoration proceeds in the choir and chancel. The ancient windows will be restored at the east end of the cathedral; and the floor of the chancel will be lowered so as to show the bases of the pillars.

The cathedral of Florence is at last to be completed, by the erection of a façade. The design selected is that of Professor Emilio de Fabris.

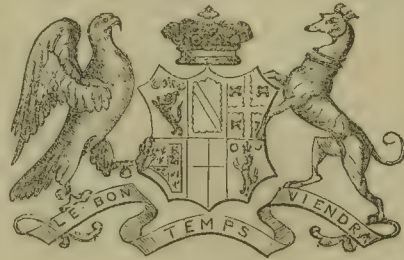
An act of vandalism is reported as in contemplation at Nottingham. The ruins of the castle, which have so long formed the crown of the bold escarpment which overlooks a vast sweep of country to the south of the town, are, it is said, shortly to be removed, in order that the table-land on the top of the rock may be converted into a site for villa residences.

Mr. James Fergusson has written to the *Builder* a reiterated protest, couched in very strong language, against that part of Mr. Street's design for the new law courts which consist of a great central vaulted hall. Mr. Fergusson asserts that the solid vaulting of such a hall (instead of simple roofing) will be the greatest architectural mistake perpetrated in our day. It will occasion a waste of space by necessitating numerous massive buttresses, which will "honeycomb" the adjacent space with small courts that must prove inconvenient, expensive, and most unwholesome. Light and air will inevitably be sacrificed where most required. Moreover, the extra expense entailed by this inconvenient anachronism Mr. Fergusson estimates at something between £50,000 and £100,000. The funds available for the whole building have been greatly cut down, but rather than give up this crotchet of providing vaulting which nobody wants, Mr. Street has now made a design for the principal front which, though containing, as might be expected, a good deal of beautiful detail, is the "meanest for so important and pretentious a building which has been proposed in our day. When it is too late to remedy it, everyone will, no doubt, be clever enough to discover the enormous blunder that has been committed." Mr. Fergusson is assuredly correct as regards the proposed vaulting, and the mistakes made by Sir Charles Barry in providing insufficient light and air in the Westminster Palace should be a warning to other architects.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD BERNERS.

The Right Hon. Henry William Wilson, Baron Berners, died at Keythorpe Hall, Leicestershire, on the 27th ult. He was born Feb. 23, 1797, the elder son of the Rev. Henry Wilson (who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Berners, by writ dated April 23, 1838) by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Sumpter,



Esq., of Histon Hall, Cambridgeshire, and succeeded his father Feb. 26, 1851. He married, first, Feb. 24, 1823, his cousin, Mary Letitia, elder daughter and coheir of Colonel George Crump, of Alexton Hall, in the county of Leicester, which lady died Sept. 30, 1856; and, secondly, July 21, 1857, Henrietta Charlotte, only daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, first Lord Delamere, but had no issue by either marriage. The peerage consequently devolves on the late Lord Berners's niece, Emma Harriet, wife of Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwhitt, Bart., and daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, who now becomes Baroness Berners. The title, a barony in fee, descendible in the female line, was originally conferred by summons on Sir John Bouchier, K.G., in 1459. From the Bouchiers it passed to their heirs general, the Knyvets of Ashwellthorpe, and from the Knyvets to their heirs, the Wilsons of Didlington.

LORD DORMER.

The Right Hon. Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, Baron Dormer, of Wenge, in the county of Buckingham, and a Baronet, died, on the 5th inst., at his seat near Warwick. He was born at Gran, in Hungary, June 1, 1790, the only son of the Hon. John Dormer, a general officer of the Austrian service, by Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of Gabriel, Count Buttlar of Hungary. Lord Dormer was for some time an officer of



rank in the Austrian army. He succeeded his cousin as eleventh Baron Dec. 9, 1826, and resided at Grove Park, Warwickshire, of which county he was a Deputy Lieutenant. His Lordship married, May 5, 1829, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart., and by her leaves surviving issue—an only daughter, Mary Isabel Lucy, a nun; and three sons—John Baptist Joseph, present and twelfth Lord Dormer; James Charlemagne, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; and Hubert Francis. The present Lord was born May 22, 1830, and married, June 14, 1866, Louise, elder daughter of Colonel Edward King Tenison, of Kiltonan Castle, in the county of Roscommon, by whom (who died Sept. 9, 1868) he has one surviving child, Louise Florence Edith.

COLONEL LESLIE, M.P.

Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., of Castlelesley, Glasslough, in the county of Monaghan, her Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for that county, and one of its representatives in Parliament, honorary Colonel of the Monaghan Militia, died, on the 26th ult., after a few hours' illness. He was born Sept. 13, 1822, the eldest son of the late Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, of Glasslough, M.P., by Christiana, his second wife, youngest daughter of George Fosberry, Esq., of Clorane, and was grandson of Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., of Glasslough, by Prudence Penelope, his wife, daughter of Arthur Hill, first

Viscount Dungannon. Colonel Leslie, who succeeded his father in 1831, was never married, and leaves for his heir his next brother, John Leslie, Esq., now of Glasslough. The family of Leslie, of Glasslough, one of high position and extensive estate, was founded in Ireland by John Leslie (of the Balgahain line), a distinguished divine, who was consecrated Bishop of the Isles in 1628, and died Bishop of Clogher in 1671. The vacancy in the representation of Monaghan will, it is expected, be filled by his brother, Mr. John Leslie.

SIR RICHARD TUFTON, BART.

Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., of Appleby Castle, in the county of Westmorland, Skipton Castle, in the county of York, and Hothfield Place, in the county of Kent, died on the 20th ult., at his residence, 30, Place St. George's, Paris. He was born at Verdun, in France, in 1813, the son of Henry, last Earl of Thanet (who died in 1850, leaving no legitimate male issue, and devising his estates to the Baronet whose death we record), and was naturalised by Act of Parliament in 1819, subsequently receiving permission to retain the surname of Tufton. Sir Richard was a Deputy Lieutenant for Kent, and served as High Sheriff for that county in 1859. He married, Aug. 22, 1843, Adelaide Amélie Lacour, by whom he leaves, with a daughter, Thérèse, wife of Viscount de Chazelle, three sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir Henry Jacques Tufton, Bart., was born June 4, 1844.

MR. SERJEANT WOOLRYCH.

Humphry William Woolrych, of Croxley House, Herts, J.P., serjeant-at-law, died on the 2nd inst. This accomplished scholar, learned lawyer, and esteemed gentleman was born, Sept. 24, 1795, the only son of Humphry Cornwall Woolrych, Esq., of Croxley House, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of William Bentley, Esq., and derived descent from the Herefordshire branch of the old Saxon family of Wolrych, or Woolrych, of Dudmaston, in the county of Salop. The serjeant contributed some valuable works to biographical literature, "The Life of Coke," "Memoirs of Judge Jeffreys," "The Lives of the Serjeants," &c., and was the author of several important law books. He married, July 3, 1817, Penelope, youngest daughter of Francis Bradford, Esq., of Great Westwood, Herts, and had issue three sons—Humphry Fitzroy, M.A., in holy orders; Francis Benson William, C.E., Australia; and William Richard, barrister-at-law; and four daughters—Penelope, wife of W. C. Belt, Esq.; Mary Anne, wife of H. W. Willoughby, Esq.; Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, B.D.; and Elizabeth (deceased), wife of the Rev. T. Jenkins. The deep sorrow occasioned by the untimely death of his youngest daughter a few months after her marriage was the proximate cause of the serjeant's last illness.

COLONEL JOHN HENRY POOLE, C.B.

This officer, who died at Clifton on the 1st inst., served with his regiment (the 22nd Foot) in the Mauritius and the West Indies. He was also in Ireland with his regiment during the White Boy disturbances, and accompanied it to India in 1839. Soon after its arrival in Bombay it was ordered to Scinde, where Colonel Poole served under Sir Charles Napier throughout the Scinde campaign. He commanded the 22nd Regiment at the Battle of Meeanee and a brigade at the Battle of Hyderabad. He also served in the southern Mahratta country in 1844 and 1845, including the investment and capture of Forts Panulla and Pownghur. The Duke of Wellington recommended him to her Majesty for the order of the Bath, for his service in Scinde, for which he also received a medal. He married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Anderson Rudd, Esq., formerly Major of the Bedfordshire Militia, by whom he leaves no issue. The dates of his commissions were as follow:—Ensign, March 24, 1814; Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1819; Captain, Nov. 1, 1830; Major, Oct. 18, 1839; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, July 4, 1843; and Colonel, Nov. 28, 1854.

The Chesterfield and Derbyshire Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers was opened on Thursday week by Lord Edward Cavendish, the president.

Two beautiful Abyssinian sheep have been presented to the Bristol Zoological Gardens by Mr. William Bliss, of Chipping Sodbury. The sheep were brought to this country on the return of Sir William Baker.

The Duke of Cambridge held a review at Aldershot yesterday week. There was another field day at Aldershot on Saturday, the troops being under the command of Sir Hope Grant.

The foundation-stone of a new graving dock and other works at Garvel Park, Greenock, was laid on Thursday week with Masonic honours. The site of the dock has cost £80,000, and the expense of the works is estimated at upwards of £60,000 in addition.

Between twenty and thirty boys belonging to an upper-class school at Ave were bathing at Ecclesbourne, near Hastings, last Saturday, when several of them ventured too far from the shore, and, owing to the force of the current, were unable to return. They were under the care of a tutor, who, with the assistance of a coastguardsman, rescued five of them, but one was drowned.

It is proposed to establish a college of science in York. It is estimated that £25,000 will be required for the erection of a suitable building, and that an equal sum will have to be invested for the maintenance of the different chairs and accompanying lectureships. As the annual maintenance of the college will necessitate an investment of an additional £10,000, the total sum required for the efficient commencement of this important undertaking is £60,000. The committee have opened a subscription list, on the understanding that no money will be called in until the minimum sum of £30,000 be promised. To facilitate the movement, Sir Andrew Fairbairn has agreed to subscribe £1000, provided the minimum sum be forthwith raised.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., was present on Monday to witness the inspection and distribution of prizes at Greenwich Hospital School. A school of two parts existed formerly at Greenwich, and was intended for the education of children of persons in the Royal and mercantile navies. There was an upper, or navigation school, for children of officers; and the boys educated there were sent into the merchant service and Royal Navy as mates and masters' assistants, as well as in other capacities. The lower school contained boys of seamen and marines, and it was hoped that they would enter the Navy. In one of those changes which the hospital has undergone, this arrangement was swept away, and the two schools were thrown into one.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO PROBLEM CONTRIBUTORS.—No notice in future will be taken of contributions intended for insertion unless they are accompanied by the name and address of the sender.

1. P. H. K.—Several correspondents have suggested that your Problem No. 1427 admits of the following solution:—

1. Kt from K 4th to Kt 3rd P takes Kt
2. R to R 5th (ch) K to K 5th
3. Kt takes P. Mate.

Others, again propose a mate, thus:—
1. Q to Q 6th (ch) K to K 7th
2. Kt check P takes Kt
3. Kt takes P, mate.

Will you be good enough to say if these are true bills?

F. HEALEY, A. DE GOGORZA, FABRICE; H. T. C. of Henfield; H. TIVENDEN, W. S. FAVITT, F. H. BENNETT, G. B. FRASER, I. PIERCE, W. N. POTTER, N. STEINKUHLER, W. COATES, J. LINDALL, A. DENDRINO.—Received with thanks.

R. T.—See notice above to Problem Contributors. We have received nearly a dozen problems this week, not one of which has the composer's name attached to it, and not one of which is on a diagram or is numbered!

D. D. T., FABRICE, SEELOR, S. C., W. PICK, and Others.—See notice above to the author of the problem in question.

T. POOLE, Birmingham.—We have no means of knowing to what "bona fide end game" you refer. It should have formed part of your letter.

A. DE GOGORZA.—To prevent mistakes, always write your name on the top of every problem you send, and the solution at the back.

S. Manchester Club.—We shall be pleased to see some better specimen of the play at the Bradford meeting than the unfinished game you have been good enough to send. That is very long, and its length is unrelieved by any touch of ingenuity or interest.

G. H. DUNN.—Chess Praxis, a supplement to the Chessplayer's Handbook, can be got from Messrs. Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent-garden.

A. DENDRINO.—Look once more at your Problem No. 20. It appears to be solvable by—
1. P takes B K takes Kt
2. R to K 5th Any move
3. Kt takes R, mate.

G. D. B.—All inquiries regarding the forthcoming Chess Meeting at Malvern should be made to B. W. Fisher, Esq., Bredon House, Malvern, Worcestershire.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1427.

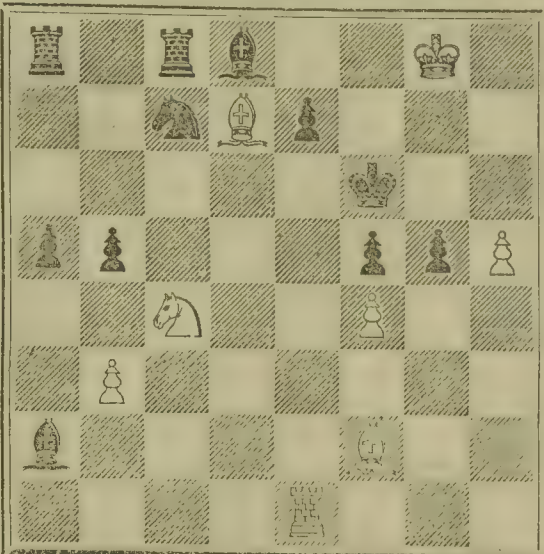
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q 3rd R takes R 2. Q to K 2nd B takes Q (*)
Black has other defences, but the result is the same. 3. Kt B 6th Any move
4. B gives mate

(*) 2. K takes Q 3. Kt takes R (ch) K moves
4. B gives mate

PROBLEM NO. 1429.

By Mr. H. WHITTEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS AT MANCHESTER.

An entertaining game between Messrs. STEINKUHLER and ROBEY. (Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th
6. Castles P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th P takes P
8. P takes P B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K Kt 5th
10. B to Q Kt 5th
This appears to be the best reply to the second player's previous move.
11. P takes B B takes Kt
12. B to Q R 4th P to Q R 3rd
13. B takes Kt K to B sq
14. B to K 3rd P takes B
15. P to K B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
16. K to K R sq Q to Q 2nd
17. P to K B 3rd Q to K Kt 5th
18. R to K Kt sq
Mr. Steinkühler's attack is already irresistible.
19. Q to K B sq Kt to K R 4th
20. P to K B 5th P to K Kt 3rd
21. Kt to K 2nd Q to K B 3rd
22. B to K Kt 5th Q to K 3rd
23. Q to K R 3rd Kt to K Kt 2nd
24. Kt to K B 4th
White plays all this with great ability.
25. B to K B 6th Q to B 5th
26. Q to K R 6th B takes P
27. Q takes B R to K Kt sq
28. Q to Q B sq Q to Kt 4th
29. R takes Kt R takes R
30. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to K sq
31. Kt takes R (ch) and Black resigns.

CHESS IN GLASGOW.

A game with some good points between Mr. ROSENTHAL and Mr. HUNTER, the former playing several other games simultaneously.—(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. P takes P P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd
6. Castles Castles
7. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q B 3rd
8. Kt to K 2nd B to K Kt 5th
9. Kt to K Kt 3rd K B takes Q Kt
10. B P takes B Kt to K 5th
11. P to K R 3rd B to K R 4th
12. P to K Kt 4th B to K Kt 3rd
13. Kt to K 5th Kt to Q 2nd
14. K takes B R P takes Kt
15. B to K B 4th Q Kt to K B 3rd
16. B to K 5th Kt to K R 2nd
17. P to Q B 3rd Q to K R 5th
18. Q to K sq
This exchange was indispensable, for Black had managed very cleverly to repulse the attack and assume a somewhat threatening attitude himself.
19. Q R takes Q P takes Q
20. B to K B 4th Q R to K sq
21. K to K R 2nd R to K B 2nd
22. R to K 2nd Kt to K B 3rd
23. K R to K sq P to K B 4th
24. B to K 5th Kt to Q 2nd
25. B to K Kt 3rd K to B sq
26. B to Q B 7th Q Kt to K B 3rd
If the present game is a fair sample of Mr. Hunter's play, there are few players out of London to whom he would not prove a dangerous opponent. The ability with which the game was abandoned was particularly instructive.

18. 41. R to K 5th K to B 2nd
19. R to K 5th K to B 3rd
20. P to Q B 4th P to Q R 3rd
21. K to K R 2nd R to K 5th
22. R to K 2nd Kt to K B 3rd
23. K R to K sq P to K B 4th
24. B to K 5th Kt to Q 2nd
25. B to K Kt 3rd K to B sq
26. B to Q B 7th Q Kt to K B 3rd
If he had ventured to take the Pawn, then Black would have won easily; ex gr. —
45. R takes Kt P R takes R (ch)
46. K takes R P to K B 6th, &c.
47. K to B 3rd
48. R to B 5th (ch) K to K 3rd,
and the game was abandoned after four hours.

CHESS MEETING AT MALVERN.—A chess meeting, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton, is announced to be held at Malvern during the week beginning on Monday, Aug. 7, 1871. In the list of those concerned in organising the gathering we observe, with pleasure, the names of J. W. Rimington Wilson, an amateur ever foremost in purse and person, to promote the cultivation of chess; the Revs. C. E. Ranken, W. Wayte, W. Evans; Captain Kennedy; Messrs. Avery, Cutler, Fadden, Freeman, Grimshaw, and E. Walker, all of whom rank, and worthily rank, among the leading players of the day. According to the programme, there are to be several prizes competed for, the most important being a challenge cup, to be played for by provincial amateurs; a prize open to ladies; and a small prize or prizes for the most successful competitors in what is called a Problem Tournament. Play is to begin at seven o'clock on the Monday evening, be continued every day throughout the week from ten o'clock a.m. till three o'clock p.m., and resumed each evening from seven o'clock. Intending competitors in the play or problem tournaments, and all persons wishing for information on the subject of the meeting, should apply at once to B. W. Fisher, Esq., Bredon House, Malvern.

THE WAVERLEY COSTUME BALL.

The fancy-dress ball at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday week, arranged by the London committee in aid of the Scott Centenary Festival at Edinburgh, was attended by a numerous and fashionable company. The ball committee—consisting of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Huntly, Viscount Dupplin, Viscount Macduff, Sir W. Gordon Cummins, Mr. Forbes, of Newe, and Dr. Ramsay, of Inveresk—had prescribed that all the company should appear in the costumes of different characters in Sir Walter's tales and poems, or in some military or official uniforms. The funds to be obtained by the sale of the admission-tickets was devoted to the completion of the Scott Monument at Edinburgh, by the addition of thirty statues and busts, sculptured in freestone, to be placed in the vacant niches above and around the seated marble statue of Sir Walter; these figures being designed by Mr. Brodie and Mr. Hutchinson, of the Royal Scottish Academy, to represent some of the chief persons in his delightful fictions. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, Prince Teck, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar were among the company. The Princess of Wales and Princess Louise were both attired as Mary Queen of Scots. The Prince of Wales wore a Highland garb as the Lord of the Isles; his bonnet was adorned with heather, and with an eagle's feather. Prince Arthur was in the character of Prince Charles Stuart. "The Maid of Lorne" was represented by Lady Elizabeth Campbell; "the Lady of the Lake," by Lady Ida Hope; Diana Vernon, Lucy Ashton, and "the Fair Maid of Perth," also Flora M'ivor and Rose Bradwardine, Queen Elizabeth and Amy Robsart, Rebecca and Rowena, and other interesting female characters, were personated by ladies quite worthy of their parts. There were four arranged costume quadrilles, managed respectively by the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Queensberry, Lady Rendlesham, and Lady Aveland. The Duchess of Buccleuch's quadrille was led off by the Prince of Wales with Lady Elizabeth Campbell. A Scotch reel, by dancers in Highland costume, under the direction of Lady Ida Hope, was accompanied by the music of three pipers, those of the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Huntly, and Lord Macduff. The aspect of the ball-room, though most inconveniently overcrowded, was very gay and picturesque. We give an illustration of this pleasant scene.

THE FESTIVITIES AT WILTON.

The coming of age, on Thursday, the 6th inst., of George Robert Charles, thirteenth Earl of Pembroke, and tenth Earl of Montgomery, son of the late Lord Herbert of Lea, was celebrated with great festivity at Wilton, near Salisbury. The young Earl, with his mother, Lady Herbert, returned from their Continental travels, and arrived at Wilton in the afternoon of Saturday, the 1st. They were met at the railway station by the Mayor of that little town, Mr. W. H. Mayo, and the Rector, the Rev. D. Ollivier, in an open carriage, with 150 tenant farmers on horseback, riding four abreast, the Lodges of Foresters, Oddfellows, and Friendly Societies, the tradesmen of Wilton, and the artisans and labourers of the Wilton estates. The ground was kept by a detachment of the 14th Wilts Volunteers. Many visitors, from Salisbury and the neighbouring towns, were among the spectators. A Royal standard was hoisted over the gates of the station yard; fir-trees were planted there, and the railway arch was festooned with evergreens. The horses were unyoked from the Earl's carriage, and twenty men drew it from the station to Wilton House. Along the road to Burdenshall flags were placed at intervals; there was a triumphal arch at the entrance to North-street; another at the Royal carpet factory, which was profusely decorated with garlands hung across the road; a Royal standard at the cross roads, near Fugglestone church; and a triumphal arch, surmounted by a crown, at the entrance to the avenue leading to Wilton House. Further on, in the avenue, 150 yards from the park gates, was a still finer arch, surmounted by the arms of the Herbert family, with an Earl's coronet, from which depended the combined letters P. and M., for Pembroke and Montgomery. Here were the Recorder of Wilton, Mr. Swayne, and several members of the corporation, with Mr. Robson, the steward of the Wilton estates. An address of welcome and congratulation was presented to the Earl, who sat with Lady Herbert in the carriage, escorted by the procession above described. The address made mention, sincerely and truthfully, of the virtues of the Earl's late father, and those of his mother, hoping that he would follow their good example. The Earl replied in a brief and sensible speech. There were some public rejoicings in the town that evening, rural sports and dances in the avenue and meadow, and fireworks in front of the porch of Wilton House. But the great festival was that of the following Thursday. It began with the firing of an artillery salute, the ringing of bells, and a musical matinee, under the windows of Wilton House, by the Harmonic Society and the church choir. An address from the clergy of the neighbouring parishes, in which Lord Pembroke's estates are situated, was brought to his Lordship in the course of the day, and was presented by the Rev. F. Lear, Precentor. At half-past four the Earl and Lady Herbert entertained a very large party of their friends and of the tenants with a banquet, under a marquee in the courtyard. Among them were the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Bath, Earl Clanwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, Lord De Vesci, Lord Heytesbury, Mr. A'Court Reppington, and other family connections. After the banquet there was a beautiful display of fireworks on the lawn and in the park, by Mr. C. T. Brock, of Nunhead, Peckham, pyrotechnist to the Crystal Palace. Besides the usual cascade of fire, shells, and other pieces, there was one representing the wyvern, the family crest, with the motto, "Un je servirai." The park was illuminated with coloured lights, showing the Palladian bridge over the river, the temple and the fine old cedars. The Italian garden and quadrangle were illuminated with the electric light. A ball took place in "the double cube-room" of the house. Next day the labourers, the small tenants, and their wives dined with the Earl and Lady Herbert in the marquee, and the school-children of Wilton, 800 in number, had tea there. The display of fireworks was repeated, and the town was illuminated, after various sports and dances in the park.

The arrangements for the Royal visit to Dublin, in the first week of August, include two balls, a visit in state to the agricultural show, a dinner under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society, and reviews in Phoenix Park. Prince Arthur will be invested with the order of St. Patrick. And an installation banquet will be held at the castle. Prince Arthur will also accompany the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne to the Lakes of Killarney. It is stated that the Royal party during their stay will visit the Duke of Leinster at Carton, Lord Powerscourt at Enniskerry, and the Earl of Meath at Kilruddery.



AMUSEMENTS IN THE CAMP OF THE LONDON SCOTTISH, WIMBLEDON.



H.M.S. AGINCOURT AGROUND ON THE PEARL ROCK, GIBRALTAR BAY.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If it were not that the perennial discussions on the Ballot Bill are occasionally relieved by spasmodic episodes, their monotony would be intolerable. Generally at the period of the summer solstice legislators are languid, and bills in Committee glide rather smoothly on; but this year, there being no summer, and no depressing heat, these personages are free from physical depression, and carry on vigorously the game of obstruction to the Government, which has been the chief pastime of the Session. A glance may be taken at some of the most notable episodes, and, firstly, let there be reminiscence of that direful contest of which Lord Claude Hamilton was the, by no means innocent, cause. Be it understood that allusion is made to the elder of the two Lord Claude Hamiltons who, more or less, adorn the House; one of whom is really young, while the other, with whom we have just now to do, is a remarkable example of the art of keeping young, so far as regards personal appearance. His animal spirits, his energy, his force of voice, his physical activity are all in keeping with the most extreme use of language and the almost violence of his sentiments. In him is exemplified to the point of the ludicrous the elocutionary dogma of "action, action;" for he has a gesture for every word he utters, and he is so mobile that, not only does he speak with every limb, but with every muscle of his body. On a day when the principle of the ballot was in consideration, this noble Lord got at last an opportunity which he had long been seeking, and, winding up all the qualities—physical, intellectual, and lingual—which have been above sketched, he poured forth a series of diatribes which defy characterisation in a sentence. He made a great—in the sense of a very disagreeable—impression on the House; and, apparently, the general feeling was that the silence which implies contempt should be adopted. But silent contempt is not in Mr. Gladstone's way; and, impelled by his natural and cultivated combativeness, he rushed upon Lord Claude Hamilton, and (if the phrase may be allowed) gave him a good "slating;" and, besides, pompously propounded theories about reconsideration of the rules of the House in order to meet the transfer of the conventional vernacular of a metropolitan fish-market into Parliament. Impartial and indifferent people might have just questioned whether the rebuke was not almost as much out of place as the offence; and, as it happened that the Prime Minister said a good deal of the embodiment of the policy of obstruction which has been adopted by the Opposition, he gave provocation to Mr. Disraeli to intervene with one of those masterly marshalling of sarcasms which, in a few sentences, administers flagellation to everyone who may happen to be implicated in the immediate proceeding. In this case he outdid himself; and, having had his taunt at Mr. Gladstone, he went wickedly at Mr. Beresford-Hope (who had evinced, in his grotesque way, symptoms of mutiny to his leadership), and covered him with ridicule, not the less pungent because it was administered with a surface good-humour. Treasuring this in his mind, Mr. G. Bentinck, who is in open revolt against Mr. Disraeli, subsequently made an organised retort upon that gentleman, which, for virulence of manner, bitterness of expression of countenance, deliberation and intensity of utterance, and threatening attitude, was so remarkable that even the semi-torpority of the Speaker was shaken, and he came to the rescue with more than hints that Parliamentary limits were yet in existence, even in the most free-and-easy and disorganised House of Commons of modern times.

He that gives the House a surprise or a sensation is always much blessed, and in this abnormal Session he is thrice blessed, and so it has been with Mr. Tomline. Most frequenters of the House are familiar with the appearance of a gentleman of manly figure and somewhat distinguished face, whose voice, however, is by no means familiar. Circumstances connected with a combination of certain disaffected Tories against their leader have made Mr. Tomline, the gentleman in question, prominent, especially as he has been observed to be more mobile and flitting about the House than heretofore. Well, one evening, at the witching hour when the House is always full—namely, just when the questions are over, and the business of the day about to be called—suddenly, and with a peculiarity somehow suggestive of the advent of an apparition, Mr. Tomline claimed a hearing. There was a fire in his eye, a high pitching of his voice, and a certain "distraction in his aspect," which indicated that he was in that state of rapture which must be always felt by those who believe that they have made a great discovery, as, with an obvious sense of entire belief, he propounded a theory (he did not treat it as a theory, however) that the election of working lawyers as county members was a violation of an ordinance of Edward III., which rendered such persons ineligible for the function; and that, by consequence, every act of the Legislature in which such members took part was void and of none effect—in fact, that the Statute-book, which is the accumulation of legislation for hundreds of years, was practically a blank. The contemplation of such a tremendous collapse was evidently pleasant to Mr. Tomline, because it would operate to stop the Ballot Bill, because, of course, business must be suspended, the few disqualified members cast out, the whole of our laws re-enacted, and the action which has taken place on statutes which were void, indemnified. That Mr. Tomline should believe all this possible there were obvious reasons for supposing; but it was a little too much to find that so hard-headed and shrewd a man as Mr. G. Bentinck should for a special purpose, with a sort of ironical gravity, lend himself to the affirmation of such a delusion. Wisely, the House treated the matter as a vagary; even the Speaker was limply facetious, and the Attorney-General sub-acidly humorous, and the crotchet was bantered away, and Mr. Tomline left "planted," with an expression of curious wonder on his countenance, indicative of his astonishment that the House could not appreciate the value of the service that he wished to do to the State.

It will probably be received with incredulity when it is said that Mr. W. E. Forster has for once been perplexed and unready. With characteristic self-devotion he has undertaken the conduct of the Ballot Bill, literally single-handed. When this measure is on he is alone on the Treasury Bench, except that for some time at intervals Mr. Gladstone sits in the leader's seat; but only once or twice has he intervened, so that Mr. Forster has to speak and to have suggestions ready at least six times an hour. As by arrangement the Liberal members are silent in the discussions, and the Opposition rampant and full of obstructive resource, the mere physical exertion which he has to undergo is evidently becoming too much for Mr. Forster, and more than once he has evinced undoubted signs of flagging, and is evidently paying a penalty for being the most "popular member of the Government" in the House. The policy of non-interference which has been adopted by the Liberals led to a not unamusing episode one night, for, the whole of the benches beneath the gangway on the Ministerial side being vacant, a number of Tories, possibly instigated by Mr. Collins, with sly humour, crossed over and peopled the vacant places, and there was to be beheld such an anomaly as Colonel Stuart Knox sitting in Mr. Ryland's seat, which is a sufficient example of the general ludicrousness of the situation.

If the sixty home-rule members for Ireland whom it is predicted that the ballot will bring into the House will be of the same sort of men as the two who have already entered that assembly, there need be no fear of unquiet and riotous debates and fierce assertions of opinion. It is known that Mr. Martin has asserted his doctrines with a suave gentleness which won for him golden opinions personally; and now here is Mr. Smyth, the other Nationalist member, the most quiet and gentleman-like of men, uttering that which not so long since would have been shouted at as high treason, and which was mildly interdicted by the Speaker on the score of irrelevancy only, in the softest of tones, the meekest of manners, and the utmost moderation of language. Looking to the prevalence of the rough element at present in the House, and listening to the Nationalist Irish members, one involuntarily exclaims, "Oh! si sic omnes!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House sat for two hours yesterday week, and talked about the admission of Dissenters to the governing body at Harrow, the Duke of Abercorn and the Archbishop of York protesting against the change, and Lord Halifax defending it; about the proposed abandonment of the Alderney fortifications—to which the Duke of Somerset attaches importance, though Lord Cowper and Lord Halifax declared they were altogether a mistake; and about Irish railways, which, Lord Dufferin says, are under consideration.

On Monday Lord Dunsany called attention to what he termed the spread of disaffection in Ireland, as manifested by the result of the Meath and Westmeath elections, and he asked if the Government intended to lay down rules for the qualifications and appointments of stipendiary magistrates. Lord Dufferin replied that they did not, and in the course of some general observations on the state of Ireland, he spoke very hopefully of the results of recent legislation. Lord Oranmore and the Earl of Leitrim drew a much darker picture of the state of Ireland than had been presented by Lord Dufferin; and the subject was then allowed to drop. The Earl of Denbigh called attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which military inventors had been dealt with by the War Office. Lord Northbrook defended his department, and showed that no suspicion of interested motives could attach to the high officials who adjudged the rewards to inventors. The bill for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act was read the second time, and the Owens College Bill was finally passed.

On Tuesday the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill, the Union of Benefices Acts Amendment Bill, and Earl Cowper's Restitution Bill went through Committee; the Public Health (Scotland) Bill and the Clerk of the Peace Bill were read the second time; the Life Assurance Companies Act (1870) Amendment Bill, the Gas and Water Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill, and the Courts of Justice Additional Site Bill were read the third time and passed; and the Factories and Workshops Act Amendment Bill was withdrawn. On the motion of Lord Shaftesbury, an address to the Crown was agreed to relating to the state of the children employed in brick-fields, with a view to their being brought under the protection of the Factory Acts. There was a little conversation about the transfer of the School of Mines to Kensington.

There was a very large attendance of Peers on Thursday, to take part in the consideration of the Army Regulation Bill, set down for the second reading. The proceedings of the day were commenced by a Royal Commission, which gave her Majesty's assent to the following bills:—The Public Health of Scotland Act (1867) Amendment Bill, the Metropolitan Building Act (1855) Amendment Bill, the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society of Ireland Regulation Bill, the Gasworks Clauses Act (1847) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, Citation Amendment (Scotland) Bill, Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill, the Benefices Resignation Bill, the Sequestration Bill, the Prayer-book (Tables of Lessons) Bill, the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill, the Promissory Notes Bill, the Bankruptcy Disqualification Bill, and the Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Cork, and Lord de Tabley. Lord Northbrook moved the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill in a speech occupying above two hours. The Duke of Richmond moved the following amendment:—"That this House is unwilling to assent to the second reading of this bill until it has had laid before it, either by her Majesty's Government or through the medium of an inquiry and report of a Royal Commission, a complete and comprehensive scheme for the first appointment, promotion, and retirement of officers, for the amalgamation of the regular and auxiliary land forces, and for securing the other changes necessary to place the military system of the country on a sound and efficient basis." Lord Monk followed in support of the bill. The Earl of Dalhousie argued against the impolicy of the measure, and ultimately the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House, yesterday week, resumed consideration of the Ballot Bill in Committee. Mr. C. Bentinck attacked the Government for endeavouring to compel their supporters to withdraw their amendments. Several attempts were made by different members to confine the nomination part of the bill either to municipal or to Parliamentary elections, but without success. Some bills were passed, and the sitting was suspended at six o'clock. In the evening Mr. O'Reilly was calling attention to our military system when the House was counted out.

On Monday Mr. Cardwell announced that the schools of instruction for the use of officers of the reserve forces had been so largely attended that the system would be extended. The Scotch Education Bill was withdrawn, on the ground that there was no time for an adequate discussion of its details this Session. The subject of a Royal residence in Ireland was mentioned. Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government had made up their minds to deal with the subject next Session; and Mr. Stacpoole withdrew the notice which he had given of a resolution to take the opinion of the House on the subject. Mr. Tomline raised a curious discussion on the effect of an Act passed in the year 1372, which disqualified "men of the law" from being eligible as county members. The same Act provides that High Sheriffs shall be disqualified for the representation of the county in which they hold office during their shrievalty. The discussion amused the House for some time, but it was pointed out that the question was one for the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, and not for the Speaker. The House then went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, and some modifications were made in the second clause, which was ultimately passed. Mr. Bourke desired to postpone the third clause, which introduces the ballot, until all the other sections of the bill had been gone through; but this course was, naturally, opposed; and when the House divided the motion was rejected by a majority of 76—210 to 134. Mr. Walter asked the House to confine the ballot to boroughs; and the opponents of the measure availed themselves of that opportunity to waste time in the rediscussion of the principle of the bill. About half an hour after midnight the

Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 98—210 to 142. Then progress was reported; and some time was spent in the disposal of other business.

The House devoted an afternoon sitting on Tuesday to the consideration of the third clause of the Elections Bill, which deals with the mode of taking the poll. Sir C. Dilke proposed that the poll at each polling-place should commence at eight o'clock in the morning and be kept open until eight in the evening. The amendment was opposed by the Conservatives on the ground that it would not be advisable to keep the poll open after dark; and Mr. Forster, whilst admitting that he had felt considerable doubt, finally declined to accept the amendment. Several Liberal members took part in the debate, and Colonel Stuart Knox ironically congratulated the party on having broken the spell which Mr. Gladstone had cast over them. The amendment was defeated by 239 against 60 votes. Mr. Cross then proposed that the present system of election should be maintained, with the exception of the show of hands at nominations, and that the publication of the state of the poll before the election was concluded should be prohibited. A large majority decided against the proposition. Further amendments, proposed by Conservative members, with regard to the hours of polling, were rejected; and the House was discussing a proposal by Mr. Lowther, that votes should be taken by means of voting-papers, instead of the personal attendance of the electors, when the time arrived for suspending the sitting. At the evening sitting Mr. Seely called attention to recent changes in Admiralty administration, and moved resolutions in favour of discontinuing the board, and that the offices of Controller and Superintendent of the Royal dockyards be held by persons who have special knowledge of the duties they have to discharge, and that their tenure of office be not limited to a term of years. There was considerable debate, but in the end the motion was negatived by a majority of 80—110 to 30. Sir Roundell Palmer moved an address to the Crown praying for the incorporation of a general school of law in the metropolis, through which all persons admitted to practise in either branch of the profession shall be compelled to pass. Mr. O. Morgan having seconded the address, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Jessel.

The Habitual Drunkards Bill was, on Wednesday, debated at some length; but was ultimately withdrawn, on the understanding that the question should be referred to a Select Committee next Session. Mr. Dixon's bill substituting the single for the cumulative vote at the elections for school boards was rejected without a division, and the Industrial and Provident Societies Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Monk, in reference to the reception given to the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, Mr. Gladstone said he was not aware what feeling had been expressed in Prussia upon the subject beyond the fact that he had read an article in a German newspaper, in which he had also read other articles calculated to excite great astonishment among reasonable men. With regard to the main point of the question, he regretted that the hon. member should have seen fit to make it the subject of an interrogatory. It was merely an arrangement between our Sovereign and those who were tenderly attached and closely related to her. The statement which had appeared in a London newspaper yesterday was correct, and the circumstances of the case were these:—Arrangements were made between her Majesty and the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, by which a visit was to be paid by those distinguished personages to England. They were to come about July 15, with their family and retinue, and it was fully settled that the visit was to be paid at Osborne. That plan still held good, and that visit would still be paid; but the Crown Prince and Princess, in the exercise of their discretion, made a subsidiary arrangement to pay a separate visit which was not known to her Majesty at all until it had been concluded, and by which they arranged to avail themselves of the hospitality of the German Ambassador for a few days in London before making their visit at Osborne. The only part of the arrangement which had been modified was this, that Count Bernstorff was desirous to receive the whole family, but the accommodation at Prussia House was not sufficient. The Prince and Princess contemplated sending the young Princes to an hotel; but her Majesty, hearing of this, desired that they should go to Buckingham Palace, where they now were. A brief but warm discussion ensued upon the motion of adjournment moved by Mr. Bentinck, prefaced by a question from the hon. gentleman as to the reasons which induced the Government to defer the Army and Navy Estimates to such a late period of the Session as to preclude all independent investigation and criticism. Mr. Gladstone said that the first duty of members was to observe in their spirit and letter the rules and orders of the House. The hon. member for Norfolk had abused the discretionary power intrusted to him, and had done so for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House. The financial orders in the paper almost daily gave the hon. members full opportunity of raising the question on which he had now spoken, and, that being so, he should decline to follow his arguments. The Government were anxious to take the remaining votes in Supply, but were not prepared to name a day for the purpose until they had made further progress with the Elections Procedure Bill. Mr. Newdegate and Sir J. Elphinstone complained of the observations of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Disraeli was fully sensible of the embarrassment occasioned by the present state of business, but was not surprised at the complaints respecting the delay of the Estimates. There were several questions of paramount importance to be brought forward on going into Supply—one the state of the Navy, another the sanitary measure, another the Scotch Education Bill, and a fourth the Administration of Justice. In his opinion, the Ballot was not of sufficient importance to justify the postponement of such real public measures. It was utterly unnecessary at this time to divert the House from its important duties because the Prime Minister had suddenly become a convert to an antiquated faith, which even the extreme philosophers had given up. The result was, that a conviction was springing up in the public mind that the House was neglecting its important duties, and its character for practical business was being seriously injured. The House then went into Committee on the Elections Parliamentary and Municipal Bill. Mr. James Lowther submitted a motion to substitute voting-papers for secret voting. Mr. Foster opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. Liddell, Mr. B. Hope, Mr. Rankes, Mr. G. Hardy, Mr. Graves, Mr. Wheelhouse, Colonel Beresford, and others. The House then divided, when Mr. Lowther's proposal was negatived by a majority of 253 to 165. Other amendments occupied the attention of the House during the remainder of the night.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next.

Mr. Joseph Trutch has been appointed First Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of British Columbia.

The Bradford gasworks were on Tuesday formally transferred to the Bradford Corporation, for £210,000.

THE FARM.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Wolverhampton made only a faint display for the Royal Agricultural Society. Some few polished up their shop fronts with black-and-gold decorations, quite in keeping with the surrounding district, and several flags and banners floated from church steeples and housetops; but there was rather an absence of that "welcome" that shows generally receive. In fact, the district is more attached to a little quiet boxing, cock-fighting, and other pugilistic sports than fat beeves or snoring porkers, such as the Yorkshiremen delight in. The ground was certainly conveniently situated on the race-course in the centre of the town; and no doubt, had it been fine, the black dust would have been more disagreeable than the soft, yielding mire through which even the fairest of the fair had to trudge, last Tuesday, in holiday costume. The railway company did not give much facility to the exhibitors and the public, and the dear and meagre accommodation sent many to Birmingham and the adjacent towns. The great feature, however, of the meeting has been the steam trials. Last Thursday week, when twelve sets of tackle were at work, was one of the best and most instructive days the society has yet given to the agricultural public. Messrs. Fowler's pre-eminence as manufacturers has thoroughly been maintained; the organisation and control of their men and implements were simply perfection. With heavy machinery they moved seventeen miles to the trial-field, worked the land, and came back without any assistance whatever of horse power, save for water; with their seven engines and five sets of tackle thirteen prizes, amounting to £485, were won, as well as Lord Vernon's £100 cup. Messrs. Aveling and Porter received the £50 prize for the best agricultural locomotive, and also £20 for the best waggon, whilst Messrs. Howard have to rest contented on the merit of their harrows and drills. The prizes for hop machinery fell to Messrs. Coleman and Morton and Messrs. Weekes and Son; but the prize for the best hop-garden cultivator was withheld. In implements there was no great novelty, though the display of useful and improved machinery was both large and good, and the seedsmen seem to rival one another in the decoration and set-out of their stands.

The farm prizes did not excite so much attention as at Oxford; still, twenty-three competitors entered for the subscribed £100 prize and the society's £50, to which two special prizes of £25 each were added. The judges—Messrs. Jackson (Cheshire), Sanday (Notts), and Wheatley (Yorks)—considered that Mr. George Forester's farm, at Sherlowe, was the perfection of profitable and economical management, and awarded him the £100 prize. Mr. T. Winterton, of Alrewas Hays, received £50; and the two specials fell to Mr. W. Brewster, Balderton Hall, and Mrs. E. Sankey. Mr. J. Clay, of Kinsale, obtained the £100 for the best dairy farm, and Mr. M. Walker came second out of the four competitors.

The stock, on the whole, was scarcely so good as last year. The show of agricultural horses was not large, and Honest Tom beat Mr. Manning's Young Champion for the £25 in the eight-year-old stallions. Only a few Clydesdales were entered, and Young Lofly, a very good ten-year-old horse of Mr. H. Temlinson's, came first. The Suffolk stallion prize fell to Mr. Garrett's Cupbearer, for which he bid so keenly against the Canadian at the late Mr. Crisp's sale, to keep in the county. Mr. Badham's Hercules, winner of the second prize, was also a good animal; but the third-prize winner rather departs from the true Suffolk character. Colonel Wilson's Heir Apparent, which stood first among the young stallions, is of great promise. Mr. H. Overman, of Norfolk, showed two mares, and took two firsts with them, one in a large class of fifteen. The Suffolk mare prize fell to the late Mr. Capon's Matchit, and she comes, with the whole of the Dennington stock of about 200 Suffolks, into the market next September. Ten thoroughbred horses had Mr. Casson's old Sincerity at their head, against Laughingstock, Blinkhoolie (second), Tim Whiffer, Stampede, and Suffolk (third); and the hackney-stallion prize went to Mr. Lockhart's Dick Turpin. The hunter classes were well filled. Captain Barlow's Tregothnan, the Islington cup winner, was first among sixteen; and in the younger geldings Mr. Armstrong's Banker (first) is likely to make a good hunter. Mr. J. B. Booth's Banner Bearer took Major Thorneycroft's £30 prize, and his Borderer, now Mr. Bryly's property, came second. A number of premiums were offered by the local committee for horses, consequently the numbers were increased. Lord Coventry's Bird-on-the-Wing beat the noted Loiterer for the £25 prize; and Mr. Moffat's uncommonly smart Luna took the £30 prize for three-year-old fillies. Duckling, an own sister to Bird-of-Passage, was also shown in this class, rather low in condition, and came out third. The roadsters were not a very good lot, Mr. Moffat and Mr. Warth winning among a good muster; and some immense-sized pairs of heavy horses were shown, in which Mr. Brierley won.

So many good shorthorns have left the country during the last three years that the show of aged animals of each sex was inferior, and the cream of the classes were the two-year-old and yearling heifers. Old Edgar, from Cumberland, beat the Essex cup bull, Telemachus, and Mr. Linton's Lord Irwin, second as a yearling last year, took the first now as a two-year-old; Bythis, who then beat him, managing only just to get placed. The yearlings were not a grand lot. Baron Hubcock 2nd from Towneley beat Lord Sudeley's Cherub, and both leave the country with 200 gs. each on their heads. In a moderate class of bull-calves Messrs. Dudding's British Flag was first; and this promising calf is to be sold with the Pantan herd next September. The cows were indifferent, and the first prize fell to a cow of fine quality on short legs, of the Booth and Waterloo blood, bred by Mr. Torr, which he had sold to Mr. Beattie, of Annan; she took the Highland Society's first prize last year. The whole class of two-year-old heifers was highly commended. Lady Pigot won with Dame Swift; but the public rather went with Mr. Foljambe's large roan heifer Concert, and also with his Fleur-de-Lis, which was placed second to Mr. Outhwaite's Lady Brough in the yearlings.

The Herefords were a remarkably good lot, finer in form and better in quality than have been shown for some time. Monaghan 3rd was the best aged bull, and in a good lot of yearlings Mr. R. Hill's Pearl Diver was first. He leaves for Australia at 100 gs. The calf class was large, with Mr. Edward's Alexander at the top. Like the shorthorns, the cows were not first rate. Mr. Peren's Ivington Rose beat Mr. Turner's Livia; but his Rarity came first in the next class. The yearlings were good, and Lizzie Jefferys was placed before Mr. Turner's Plum. Lord Falmouth took the first prize for Devon yearlings, and Mr. W. Farthing for bull calves, whilst Mr. Taylor came to the fore with cows and Mr. W. Smith and Mr. J. Davy with heifers.

Jerseys and Guernseys had separate classes, and fine specimens were shown in each. Mr. W. Gilbey and Mr. Wingfield-Digby won in the former, and two animals, sent direct from the Island, took the prizes in the latter section. Mr. Brown showed and won with some good polled cattle, and a large number of cows competed for several local premiums.

The Shropshire was the strongest breed of sheep shown and Mrs. Beech took Mr. Maslin's £10 cup and several prizes including the first for five ewes and five ram lambs. Mr. Byrd beat Mr. Mansell in shearings, but among the old sheep Mr. Mansell came first. Mr. Geo. Turner's Leicester shearling of nice quality beat the Rev. G. Inge's sheep, which were rather light in the wool, and his old sheep the first-prize Manchester shearling of Mr. Geo. Sanday's, whose flock comes to the hammer next August. So many Cotswolds have been bought up by the Canadians that the finest sheep are scarce. Mr. T. Brown managed to carry all before him in the shearings, but Mr. Gillett's sheep just beat him in the old rams. There was an average show of Lincolns (Mr. Marshall and Mr. Dudding winners) and a good show of Oxfordshire Downes, in which Mr. Treadwell and Mr. Longland were successful. The handsome Southdowns came out well, and in the absence of the Merton flock it was a very exciting competition. The old Buckland flock beat Mr. Rigden in rams, but in a good lot of ewes was only H.C.—the Duke of Richmond, Lord Sondes, and Colonel Kingscote coming one, two, and three. Mr. Rawlence won everything in Hampshires.

Pigs were extensively shown, although the demand is more for the black than the white breeds. Some disqualifications took place; still Mr. Eden and Mr. Duckering in the former, and Mr. Swannick, Mr. Humfrey, and Mr. Sexton in the latter, have it mostly their own way. As some idea of the competition and excitement for "Berkshire hogs," it may be mentioned that the first-prize boars were sold for £65 and £40, and several pens of sows for £14 each, to go to Canada. Mr. Swannick, so anxious to keep his old family together, has given 60 gs. for the best sow out of the prize pen at Oxford last year, which were sold to Mr. Miller, of Canada, to come back to England this autumn. A large quantity of wool, litter, and cheese was exhibited. Lord Chesham, though beaten with his Alderneys and Shropshires, had his revenge in their produce, as he took first prizes for butter and wool; and the cheese prizes went to Mr. Duddleston and Mr. Arnold. Business was not very brisk, and no particular high prices, except for pigs, were announced. Some Canadians bought up several draught horses, shorthorns, and most of the Cotswold ewes and Berkshire pigs. Visitors were lacking greatly in number the first three days, and even for their comfort planking was necessary for a dry passage from the entrance to the stock. The shilling days are expected to bring up the manufacturing and mining populace; still, the tastes of the neighbourhood are, we fear, more towards the "fancy" than the "farm," and it is more than probable that the Royal Society will leave behind "bright gold" in the "black country."

Messrs. Levey's sale of shorthorn yearling heifers passed off very well on Wednesday week, the thirty-two head averaging £90 10s. They were chiefly by Grand Duke 15th, and, taking somewhat after their sire, were of an indifferent character. Mr. W. Lancaster gave the top price (310 gs.) for Oxford Fawley 3rd. There was little demand for the bulls, the twelve, most of which were calves, making but £30 14s. 3d. Grand Duke of Geneva 2nd, a young bull-calf of the Duchesse blood, was put up at a reserve price, but not sold.

On Wednesday next Mr. Strafford sells about forty heifers and fifteen young bulls bred at the Prince Consort's show farm, Windsor Castle. They are chiefly by Mr. Booth's noted bull England's Glory. On the following day a number of well-bred shorthorns, of Bates blood, from Messrs. Harward and Downing's herd, comprising the Kirklevington and Surmise tribes, will be sold at Winterfold, near Kidderminster.

The Prince Consort's Windsor Association held its annual meeting in the Home Park on Thursday. There were a flower show, an exhibition of cottage handicraft and horticulture, and a dinner to 250 prizeholders, Prince and Princess Christian distributed the prizes.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that in many parts of the coast of Ireland where fish abound in vast quantities the fishermen are unable to catch them for want of boats, nets, and other appliances; and, whilst the inhabitants are starving, fishermen from the Isle of Man and other distant places carry away cargoes of fish.

A meeting of the committee and supporters of the fund for the erection of a memorial to Captain Hugh Burgoyne, V.O., Captain Cowper Coles, C.B., and the officers and crew of her Majesty's late ship Captain, will be held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, at three o'clock, on Tuesday, July 18—Mr. Goschen in the chair.

Princess Mary Adelaide, on Wednesday, performed the ceremony of raising the first turf in connection with the building of two cottages at Addlestone, Surrey, which are to be used as village homes for the female children of criminal parents. The institution will henceforth be known as "The Princess Mary's Village Homes for Little Girls." Each home is to be provided with a matron, or mother; the girls will enter by selection, not election, and be brought up in habits of industry and religiously educated. Nearly £500 was contributed to the charity on the spot, of which £300 was given by one lady, Mrs. Finlay.

The fog-bow seen from the Matterhorn, an Engraving and description of which we borrowed last week from Mr. Edward Whympers's new book, "Scrambles Amongst the Alps," is a rare optical and atmospheric phenomenon, but may now and then be witnessed. Mr. F. G. Smith, of the Cheque-office, Bank of England, informs us of what he saw on Aug. 25, 1862, in a walk from Kandersteg to Murren, by the Dundengrat and Furka passes. He was overtaken by night, and slept on the rocks, at a height of 8000 ft. Rising at dawn, he continued his ascent to the summit of the second ridge. The sun was on the point of rising over the jagged peaks of the Oberland. He says "I turned to the west, when I became conscious of a faint, yet clearly-marked, perpendicular line of white-yellow hue, broader at the top than at the bottom, rising from the western horizon, exactly opposite the point of sunrise. At first it was so faint that I suspected some optical delusion, so I rubbed my eyes, but failed to rub it out. On the contrary, as I looked it became plainer; and presently a second line developed itself to the right, slightly inclined from the perpendicular; then a similar one on the left; then another, and yet another—each succeeding one being more inclined than the former, so that the whole formed a fan-shaped group, until at last I became sensible that the phenomenon was a reproduction of the sun's rays—in fact, a mock sunrise. Gradually, too, a centre or nucleus developed itself; but, curiously enough, although the 'rays' were light coloured, the nucleus appeared as a confused black mass in the atmosphere. Altogether, the phenomenon was a most curious one, and evidently akin to the 'Fog-Bow'; but there was this important difference: the one was reflected from the fog; the other appeared in a clear sky, free from a vestige of cloud, mist, haze, or any other reflecting medium."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket July Meeting proved one of the pleasantest gatherings of the season, and racing "Behind the Ditch" is so much appreciated at this time of year that a second summer fixture on the same course has been talked about. On the whole, the sport was perhaps a little tame; but some capital fields turned out in the course of the four days, and there were three or four very interesting races. The Chesterfield Stakes firmly established Cremorne's reputation as the best two-year-old that has as yet been seen in public; and the luckless Meteor, second in both the July and Chesterfield, enables us to judge pretty conclusively of the respective merits of Mr. Savile's colt and Sir Amyas, the winner of the former stake. He was defeated with equal ease by both; but then Cremorne gave him 7 lb., while he met the Danebury crack at level weights. Baron Rothschild's much-talked-of Derby colt, by King Tom from Maid Marian, secured his first engagement by sheer gameness; but Cremorne ran right away from him in the Chesterfield. It will not do, however, to condemn him too harshly, as he was very raw and green, is a bad beginner, and apparently deficient in speed; but from his stamina and pluck he is sure to show to more advantage over a longer course. Old Vulcan was in grander form than ever during the week, as, meeting Chopette on 9 lb. better terms than at Ascot, he took a complete revenge on her for her defeat of him in the Queen's Stand Plate. The style in which Sterling, though burdened with 8 st. 12 lb., cantered away from a field of nineteen was, however, the feature of the meeting, and it renders the sweepstakes between him, Jack Spigot, and Favonius additionally interesting. The performance of the last-named over the B. M. showed him to retain all his form, and the betting between him and Mortemer for the Goodwood Cup is sure to be "fast and furious."

The popular "spots" were twice carried successfully by King Cole at Carlisle, and Lumley made such an example of Agility in the Queen's Plate that he has evidently renewed the fine form which he showed as a two-year-old, and which occasioned so much lamentation that he had been omitted from the Derby nominations.

A very pleasant gathering at Nottingham, on Tuesday last, commenced and concluded with a dead heat. Onslow, a good-looking son of Cambuscan and Dulcibella, won a couple of two-year-old events, and from the ease with which he defeated Duster is probably pretty smart. A fixture at Southampton on the same day produced nothing worthy of note.

The present summer, if indeed it is worthy of the name, has been terribly fatal to cricket-matches, few of which have been played out. Nevertheless, two or three exciting finishes have taken place, and none more so than that in the contest between the Gentlemen and Players at the Oval last week. The former scored 299, against 182 and 260, and then had only an hour and three quarters in which to obtain 144 runs. This they accomplished with five minutes to spare, chiefly owing to the fine free hitting of Messrs. W. G. Grace and C. E. Green. The latter obtained 57 (not out), and was received with immense applause on his return to the pavilion. Married v. Single, a match arranged for the benefit of Edgar Willsher, one of our most deserving professionals, commenced at Lord's on Monday. Unhappily, owing to incessant rain, it turned out a complete failure in a financial point of view, and, with the exception of a magnificent innings of 189, which Mr. W. G. Grace played, without giving a single chance, no large scores were made; indeed, the heavy ground was terribly against the batsmen. A testimonial which is being raised for Willsher is most worthy of the support of all cricketers.

The Walton-on-Thames regatta, at the close of last week, was carried out with spirit, and at Mount Felix open house was kept.

The English champion four, which are matched with the St. John (New Brunswick) crew, on the 23rd of next month, left Newcastle for America on Wednesday last. About 3000 people assembled to bid them farewell. James Percy (bow), Robert Chambers (No. 2), Henry Kelley (No. 3), and James Renforth (stroke), is the present arrangement of the crew, while John Bright accompanies them as spare man. All seemed very well and confident.

A SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

"What will he do with it?" is the question that some prudent anxious elders pretend to ask when a young fellow takes advantage of his brief emancipation, at the week's end, or earlier in the morning on some day of special indulgence, to quit the toil of shop-counter or counting-house desk. Where will he go? How will he seek to enjoy himself? What form and mode of recreation will afford him a new supply of health and strength, and revive his spirits with temperate pleasure? There are many places to be visited, and many sports or active exercises to be practised, in the neighbourhood of this great city, which may be found satisfactory for the purposes of holiday enjoyment. The volunteer rifle-ground on Wimbledon-common, in the present week, or the common of Wimbledon in any other week of summer, without the volunteer rifle meeting, will prove an attractive scene. The verdant glades of Epping Forest, quickly reached by the Loughton branch of the Great Eastern Railway, are no less to be commended. The Crystal Palace and its well-furnished pleasure, the Royal parks and Kensington Gardens, the new people's parks of London, Hampton Court, Richmond, and Kew, Hampstead, Hendon, Muswell-hill, and Greenwich—not to mention some well-known river-side places of entertainment—invite the favoured cockney to delightful lounges in the open air, with more beautiful and interesting objects in view than lie so near the dweller in any provincial town. Go which way you please in the vicinity of London—through Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, or Essex—you will come to something worth looking at, before you have sat half an hour in the railway train. The direction least favourable, indeed, to the quest of picturesque natural scenery is the eastward course down the Thames, between the flat marshes of Essex and the Kentish shore. But when you have passed below Woolwich, by train upon the iron road or by steam-boat on the tidal river, you come to one after another pleasant little place, where the half-private, half-public festivity of friendly or family parties, at the tea-gardens, is permitted to those who like it. This may not be genteel, but is by no means the worst thing in the world for a holiday afternoon. There is quite as much to be said for it as for the fashionable meeting at Hurlingham, to slaughter the poor captive pigeons. "Live and let live" is an excellent rule for all classes, and England shall again be merry England, as it was of yore.

The Twelfth of July celebrations in Ireland appear to have passed over quietly in all parts of the country.

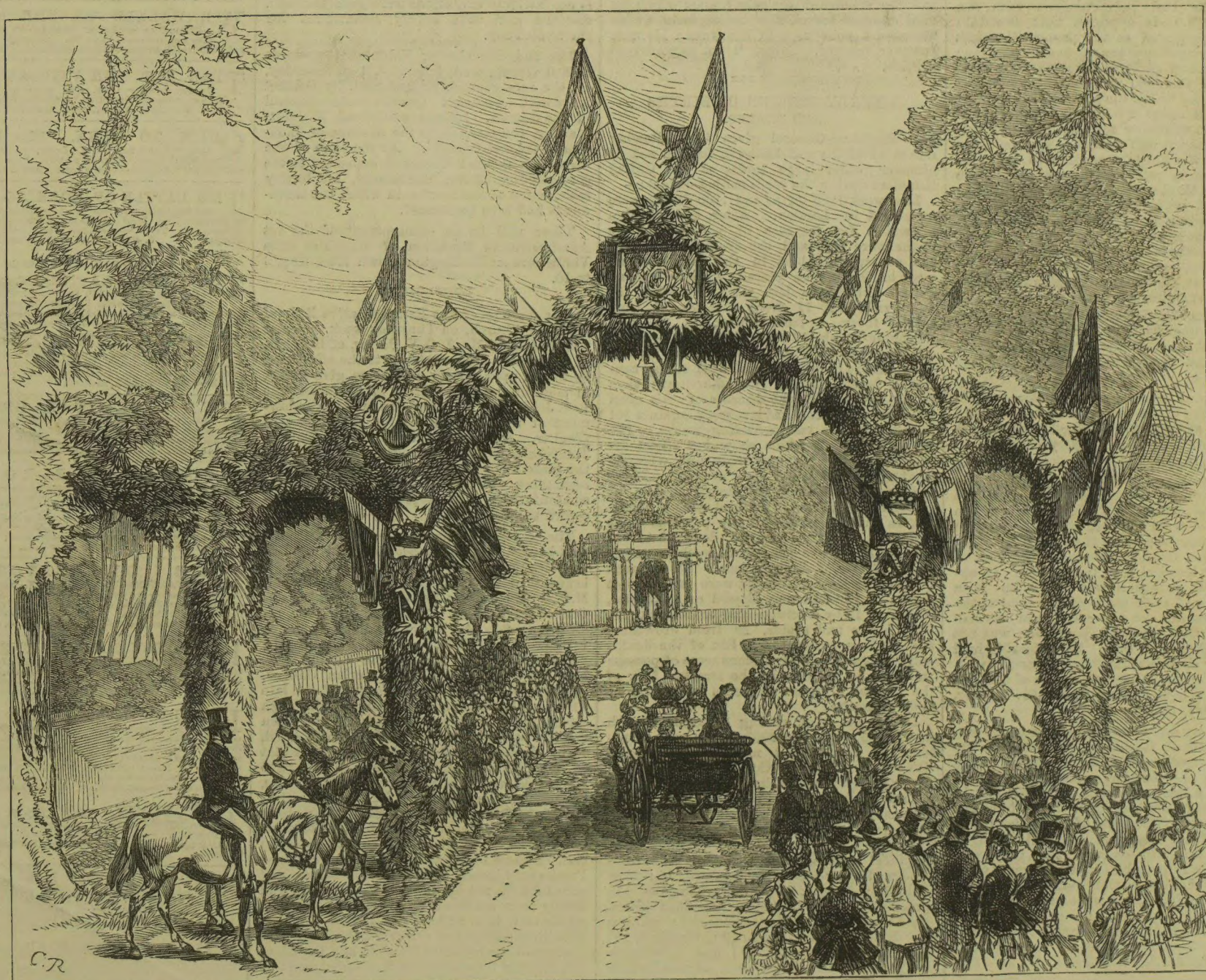
The half-yearly examination and distribution of prizes awarded to the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was held on Wednesday. In the absence of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., officiated.



A SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.



WILTON HOUSE, NEAR SALISBURY, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF PEMBROKE.



ARRIVAL OF THE EARL OF PEMBROKE AT WILTON.

LAW AND POLICE.

The case of the Airth peerage has been before the Committee for Privileges, a claim having been made on behalf of Mrs. Margaret Barclay-Allardice, of Quarter House, Stirling, widow, to the title, honour, and dignity of the earldom of Airth, in the Peerage of Scotland. The petition sets forth the proceedings on the claim of the late Mr. Robert Barclay-Allardice, and the succession of the claimant, his daughter.

The first stage in the hearing of the Tichborne case has been brought to a close. When the Court reassembled yesterday week the Solicitor-General, acting under the instructions which he had received, applied that the sittings might be continued daily until the termination of the cause. At the same time he strongly protested against the attempt which had been made to break through the arrangement to adjourn for four months, lately come to by both Bench and Bar, and added that if his Lordship granted the application he would not pledge himself to continue in the case. Mr. Hawkins followed on the same side, while other of the counsel intimated that they had entered into engagements elsewhere, and must throw up their briefs if the trial were now proceeded with. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine pressed the Judge to hold to the arrangement already made. His Lordship, after some consideration, suggested a compromise, but the counsel would not listen to it; and the result is that the hearing will not be resumed until Nov. 7. The claimant's re-examination was concluded before the Court rose. Beginning on May 11, the hearing of the case before Chief Justice Bovill has lasted forty days, and each jurymen, yesterday week, received a cheque for forty guineas.—In the course of the day the claimant's bankruptcy again came before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, but, pending the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, proceedings were adjourned to Nov. 17.

An arrangement has been come to by which the creditors of the O Donoghue are to receive £3000 in full satisfaction of the liabilities, and the bankruptcy will therefore be annulled.

An adjourned meeting for public examination was held before Mr. Registrar Brougham at the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, in the matter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, who was made bankrupt in October last. An abstract of the accounts has already appeared. The total debts are about £101,000, of which security is stated to be held to the extent of £59,500, the balance of the indebtedness being unsecured. The only available property is some furniture, fixtures, and fittings at his Lordship's residence in Victoria-street, estimated to produce £150. Before the question of examination was considered some discussion took place in reference to the title to a pawn-ticket relating to a diamond cross which had been pledged with Mr. Attenborough. It appeared that the late Earl had presented to the present Countess on her marriage the diamond cross in question; also a diamond sprig and necklace of great value. The diamond cross had been replaced by another, for which the present Earl believed he had paid about 200 guineas. The pawn-ticket which related to the diamond cross also included the sprig and necklace. The Registrar thought he was not in a position to entertain the question in reference to the title to the jewellery until the Countess and her solicitors were served with notice of the application. Upon the question of last examination, the bankrupt was opposed mainly upon the ground that the accounts and information which he had furnished were insufficient. His Honour held, however, that the bankrupt was entitled to pass his examination.

Vice-Chancellor Wickens has made an order for the winding up of the London and Suburban Bank, and of the Professional, Commercial, and Industrial Benefit Building Society.

Mr. Bernard, commercial traveller, has obtained, in the Court of Exchequer, a verdict for £1600 against the Midland Company, as compensation for personal injury sustained.

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment, on Monday morning, in the case of "The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital v. the Metropolitan Board of Works," in which the question was from what time should interest at 5 per cent be paid by the plaintiffs to the defendants on £95,000, the price of the land on which the hospital has been built. It appeared that possession was given up from time to time of such parts of the land as the plaintiffs wanted for the erection of the hospital, and that complete possession was not given up till Feb. 4, 1869. Lord Romilly held that, under these circumstances, interest began to run, under the thirteenth clause of the contract, from a month after that date—namely, from March 4, 1869.

Isaac Myers and Harris Korszyk are in custody, charged, at Guildhall, with being in the unlawful possession of 966 sovereigns. They were found one morning, about two o'clock, sitting on a door-step with a carpet-bag in their possession containing the sovereigns and other property. They said they had landed at Liverpool from America, and had changed their notes into English gold. Had they gone to the nearest railway hotel nothing would have been heard of them, but, trying to find cheaper quarters, they failed, and were lying out in the street. Their luggage and papers at the Euston-square station corroborated their story; but, on Saturday, they were, for a third time remanded for further inquiry.

Four gutter children were, on Tuesday, brought up by officers of the London School

Board, at the Mansion House, at Marlborough-street, and at Southwark respectively. One of the boys was sent to an industrial school, and the others were lodged in the workhouse for inquiries.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, the grand jury ignored the bill against Mrs. Flora Davey, alias Newington, charging her with the wilful murder of Mr. Moon, but returned a true bill for manslaughter. The trial occupied the whole of Thursday. The charge against Captain Bradbury for sending threatening letters was, with the consent of the Court, withdrawn, there being sufficient reason for the belief that they were merely utterances, "full of sound and fury but signifying nothing." The trial of Edmund Walter Pook on a charge of having wilfully murdered Jane Maria Clousen, in Kidbrook-lane, Eltham, on April 25 last, was opened on Wednesday, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill. The Solicitor-General, who appeared as leading counsel for the prosecution, having laid before the jury a narrative of the incidents associated with the crime, several witnesses were called, and the further hearing was adjourned. When we went to press with our early edition, on Thursday night, the trial had not concluded. In the court presided over by Mr. Baron Channell, Philip Nunney, forty-five, described as a painter, was indicted for the wilful murder of Rebecca Burgin, with whom he had lived as his wife. The evidence, however, induced the jury to find that the deceased had committed suicide, and the prisoner was discharged. William Frank Gosnay was indicted before the Recorder with feloniously wounding Dr. Thomas De Meschin, a barrister, with intent to murder him. He was convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

At the Hertford Assizes, on Monday, Joseph Hill was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for taking letters from post-office pillar-boxes.

Annie Ball, described as a gentlewoman, aged forty, of Wallingford, Berks, and of St. Albans, and John Garratt, seaman, aged twenty-eight, of Seale, Cape Breton, were indicted, at Hereford, on Tuesday, for conspiring to murder Lady Ball and Thomas Slattery. The case for the prosecution was that she wished to "pop them off;" but Mr. Slattery, who was bail for Mrs. Ball, smiled at the idea. The Judge said it was not worth while to discuss the matter, and the jury acquitted the prisoners.

An attempted assassination took place, on Tuesday night, in one of the principal streets of Dublin. One of the leading constables of that city, named Talbot, who took an active part in the arrest and conviction of Fenians two or three years ago, was on his rounds when a carpenter named Pemberton fired a revolver at his head. Assistance was at hand, and the miscreant was seized, upon which he fired another barrel, the bullet from which wounded a policeman in the knee. He was, however, secured. Talbot is not expected to survive.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending July 8:—

Last week 1929 births and 1200 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 189, and the deaths 220, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Zymotic diseases caused 321 deaths last week, including 164 from smallpox, 12 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 30 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever (of which eight were certified as typhus, 4 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever), and 39 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 290 deaths were referred last week, against 361 and 378 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of diarrhoea showed a slight decrease upon the previous week, and were remarkably low for the time of year. Three deaths were referred to simple cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which in the previous week had been 240, 232, and 235, declined to 164 last week: this is the lowest weekly number since the end of January last. To different forms of violence 44 deaths were referred last week; of these 38 were classed as accidental, including 12 by fractures and contusions, one from burns and scalds, 10 from drowning, and 11 from suffocation. Six of the deaths from fractures and contusions were of persons run over by vehicles in the streets; four of the victims of these accidents were children and two adults.

During the week ending Saturday, the 8th inst., 4355 births and 2967 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week was at the rate of 21 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 19 per 1000; Portsmouth, 16; Norwich, 12; Bristol, 17; Wolverhampton, 13; Birmingham, 19; Leicester, 19; Nottingham, 16; Liverpool, 26; Manchester, 26; Salford, 25; Bradford, 24; Leeds, 19; Sheffield, 19; Hull, 15; Sunderland, 43; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 30. The fatal cases of smallpox in these seventeen towns, which in the two previous weeks had been 347 and 371, declined

last week to 269; of these 164 occurred in London, 27 in Liverpool, 45 in Sunderland, 15 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 15 in Manchester and Salford, 2 in Birmingham, and 1 in Portsmouth. Smallpox continues fatally prevalent in Southampton, Weymouth, and Grimsby. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 21 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 34 per 1000; and in Dublin, 20.

In Paris 803 deaths were returned in the week ending the 7th inst. Its sanitary condition continues satisfactory. In Brussels 111 deaths occurred in the week ending the 1st inst., and the annual death-rate was equal to 29 per 1000. In Berlin during the week ending the 6th inst. 676 deaths were recorded, showing an annual rate of 49 per 1000. In the city of New York 449 deaths were registered in the week ending the 17th ult., and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 25 per 1000. In Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending the 13th ult. were 305, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 20 per 1000. In Madras 289 deaths were registered in the week ending May 26, showing an annual death-rate equal to 35 per 1000 of the population.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Several of the chief regiments in the metropolis underwent official inspection on Saturday night: the Queen's (Westminster), commanded by the Marquis of Westminster; the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, commanded by Lord Truro; the 1st Middlesex Engineers, commanded by Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod; the 36th Middlesex, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ires; and the 48th Middlesex, commanded by Colonel C. Vickers, being among the number. The 36th was inspected by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who expressed himself well satisfied, and complimented the officers. The 48th was inspected in the quadrangle of Somerset House, by Colonel Lyons, and there was an excellent muster, being eight companies of twenty files—in all, 420 men—out of an enrolled strength of 550. The drill of the corps was continued over two hours, and some special movements were gone through at the request of the inspector.

On the same day Colonel Wilkinson, of the Colchester Staff, inspected four corps of the Essex Volunteers on Wanstead Flats, in the presence of 3000 or 4000 persons. The corps which took part in the proceedings were the 3rd Essex Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Makings and Captain Baines, with four 9-pounder guns, under Captain Brooks; the 5th Essex Rifles, with Major Birt at their head; the 9th Essex Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Silver; and the 3rd Essex Administrative Corps, under Colonel Davis. Some intricate evolutions were gone through, and the men were highly commended for their efficiency.

The 2nd Manchester Volunteers, upwards of 900 strong, were inspected, last Saturday, on the race-ground, Regent-road, by Colonel Maydwell, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the district. Lieutenant-Colonel Willmott Mawson commanded, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe. At the close of the inspection Colonel Maydwell expressed to the commanding officer, unofficially, his hearty satisfaction at the manner in which the movements had been performed.

There will be an encampment of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers on Homington Down from Aug. 3 to 10.

At a meeting of the Representative Body of the Irish Church, on Thursday week, a letter was read from Mr. J. G. V. Porter, of Belleisle, in the county of Fermanagh, to the effect that he would, upon certain conditions, give £5000, in addition to £5000 given by his father, the Rev. John Grey V. Porter, towards the endowment of a new bishopric for the diocese of Clogher. A letter was read from the Church Temporalities Commissioners, offering to sell the glebe lands at twenty-one years' purchase, estimating the annual value as settled for commutation. The Representative Body accepted the offer.

The Dundee Advertiser reports that the gold-headed staff used constantly by the late President Lincoln at the White House has been bequeathed to the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., by the late Dr. Smith, the United States Consul for Dundee. The staff bears the inscription, "J. A. McClelland to Hon. A. Lincoln—June, 1857;" and, on a gold ferule, "Presented to the Rev. James Smith, D.D., late Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Illinois, by the family of the late President Lincoln, in memoriam of the high esteem in which he was held by him and them as their pastor and dear friend—27th of April, 1868." It was the will of President Lincoln that on the death of Dr. Smith the staff should go to Mr. Bright, and, in accordance with that desire, the following is inserted in Dr. Smith's will:—"I give, devise, and bequeath unto John Bright, Esq., member of the British House of Commons, and to his heirs, the gold-mounted staff or cane which belonged to the deceased President Lincoln of the United States, and presented to me by the deceased's widow and family as a mark of the President's respect, which staff is to be kept and used as an heirloom in the family of the said John Bright, as a token of the esteem which the late President felt for him because of his unwearied zeal and defence of the United States in suppressing the civil rebellion of the Southern States."

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